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16TH ANNUAL CATALOGUE
1915

REICHARDT AND SCHULTE CO.

INCORPORATED

THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE

QUALITY GARDEN FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

DEALERS IN

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, INSECT DESTROYERS,
INCUBATORS, POULTRY REMEDIES,
STOCK SUPPLIES, FERTILIZERS.

206-208 MILAM ST.—PHONE PRESTON 686.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

PLANTING TABLE FOR TRUCK GARDENERS

Quantity of Seeds or Number of Plants Required Per Acre or Per 100-Feet Row With Distances to Plant, Times for Planting and Time Required for Production of Crop.

VARIETY	Seeds or Plants for 100-foot Row	Quantity of Seed per Acre, Field Culture	Quantity to sow in beds to Transplant	Distance for plants to stand		Depth of Planting	Time of Planting	Crop Matures (in about)
				Put Rows Apart	Leave Plants Apart in Rows			
Artichoke, Globe	½ oz.; 17 plants	6 oz.	4 oz.	4 ft.	2– 3 ft.	1 in.	Spring	15 months
Artichoke, Jerusalem	2 qts.	4 bus.	.....	4 ft.	1– 2 ft.	2–3 in.	March to May	5 to 6 mos.
Asparagus Seed	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1 lb.	30–36 in.	3– 5 in.	1–2 in.	Fall & Spring	3 to 4 years
Asparagus Roots	60	9,000 roots	.....	3 ft.	15–20 in.	3–5 in.	Fall & Spring	1 to 3 years
Beans, Bush	1 pint	1¼ bus.	.....	30–36 in.	3 in.	1–2 in.	Fall & Spring	40 to 65 days
Beans, Pole	½ pint	½ bu.	.....	3 ft.	3 ft.	1–2 in.	March to Sept.	50 to 80 days
Beets, Table	2 oz.	5 lbs.	.....	2– 3 ft.	6 in.	1–2 in.	Fall & Spring	50 to 80 days
Beets, Stock	2 oz.	5 lbs.	.....	3 ft.	8–12 in.	1–2 in.	Fall & Spring	75 to 120 days
Broccoli	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2–3 oz.	30–40 in.	15 in.	½ in.	March to May	90 days
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2–3 oz.	30–36 in.	16–24 in.	½ in.	January to July	90 to 120 days
Cabbage, Early	¼ oz.	1 lb.	6 oz.	30–36 in.	12–18 in.	½ in.	Fall & Spring	75 to 110 days
Cabbage, Late	¼ oz.	1 lb.	4 oz.	30–40 in.	16–24 in.	½ in.	Fall & Spring	90 to 130 days
Carrots	1 oz.	2½ lbs.	.....	24–30 in.	3 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	70 to 110 days
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2 oz.	30–36 in.	18–24 in.	½ in.	June to April	90 to 115 days
Celery	¼ oz.	½ lb.	2 oz.	3– 4 ft.	4– 8 in.	¼ in.	July to April	120 to 150 days
Chervil	1 oz.	.....	.....	30–36 in.	4 in.	1 in.	February to May	4 months
Chicory	¼ oz.	4 lbs.	.....	30–36 in.	4– 6 in.	½ in.	March & April	4 months
Collards	¼ oz.	1 lb.	2–3 oz.	30–36 in.	14–18 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	100 to 120 days
Corn Salad	2 oz.	3 lbs.	.....	24–30 in.	4 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	60 days
Corn, Sweet	½ pint	8 qts.	.....	36–42 in.	30–36 in.	2 in.	March to June	60 to 100 days
Cress, Curled	½ oz.	8 lbs.	.....	30 in.	2– 3 in.	½ in.	All year round	30 to 40 days
Cucumber	½ oz.	2 lbs.	6 oz.	4– 6 ft.	3– 4 ft.	1–2 in.	March to Aug.	60 to 80 days
Eggplant	¼ oz.	½ lb.	4 oz.	30–36 in.	18–24 in.	1 in.	January to May	120 to 140 days
Endive	1 oz.	3 lbs.	6 oz.	30 in.	8–12 in.	1 in.	Spring & Fall	50 to 75 days
Horseradish	70 roots	10,000 roots	.....	30–40 in.	14–20 in.	3–4 in.	Fall & Spring	6 to 8 months
Kale	¼ oz.	1 lb.	6 oz.	30–36 in.	18–24 in.	½ in.	August to May	45 to 60 days
Kohlrabi	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	6 oz.	24–30 in.	4– 8 in.	½ in.	August to May	60 to 75 days
Leek	½ oz.	3 lbs.	½ lb.	22–28 in.	5 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	75 to 100 days
Lettuce	½ oz.	2 lbs.	4 oz.	22–25 in.	6–12 in.	½ in.	July to May	50 to 80 days
Melon, Musk	½ oz.	1½ lbs.	6 oz.	6– 8 ft.	4 ft.	1–2 in.	February to June	120 days
Melon, Water	1 oz.	2 lbs.	½ lb.	8–12 ft.	8–10 ft.	1–2 in.	February to June	75 to 100 days
Mustard	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	.....	30 in.	4 in.	½ in.	All year round	50 to 90 days
Okra	2 oz.	6 lbs.	.....	4– 5 ft.	1 ft.	1–2 in.	March to Aug.	90 days
Onion Seed	1 oz.	3 lbs.	.....	22–28 in.	4 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May	4 to 5 months
Onion Sets	1 quart	8 bus.	.....	2– 3 ft.	4– 6 in.	1–2 in.	Except July-Aug.	3 to 4 feet
Parsley	¼ oz.	3 lbs.	.....	2– 3 ft.	3 in.	½ in.	Fall & Spring	70 to 100 days
Parsnips	½ oz.	3 lbs.	.....	24–30 in.	4– 6 in.	1 in.	Fall & Spring	80 to 100 days
Peas	1½ pints	1½ bus.	.....	2– 3 ft.	2 in.	2–3 in.	August to May	8 to 12 weeks
Pepper	⅛ oz.	½ lb.	3 oz.	2– 3 ft.	15–18 in.	½ in.	January to June	4 to 5 months
Potatoes, Irish	5 lbs.	8 to 10 bus.	.....	3–3½ ft.	12–18 in.	4 in.	Fall & Spring	4 to 5 months
Potatoes, Sweet	3 lbs.; 75 slips	10,000 plants	.....	3– 5 ft.	14–18 in.	3 in.	March to May	5 months
Pumpkin	½ oz.	3 lbs.	.....	8–10 ft.	8 ft.	1–2 in.	March to July	75 to 120 days
Radish	1 oz.	8 lbs.	.....	24–30 in.	2 in.	1 in.	All year round	20 to 60 days
Rhubarb Seed	½ oz.	1 lb.	.....	3 ft.	6– 8 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May	2 to 4 years
Rhubarb Roots	33 roots	3,500 roots	.....	3– 5 ft.	3 ft.	2–3 in.	Fall & Spring	1 to 3 years
Salsify	1 oz.	6 lbs.	.....	24–30 in.	2– 4 in.	1 in.	Sept. to May	100 to 120 days
Spinach	1 oz.	8 lbs.	.....	2– 3 ft.	2 in.	1–2 in.	Sept. to April	40 to 50 days
Squash	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½ lb.	3– 4 ft.	3– 8 ft.	1–2 in.	March to Aug.	60 to 150 days
Tomato	⅛ oz.	½ lb.	2 oz.	3– 5 ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	January to June	80 to 140 days
Turnip	½ oz.	2½ lbs.	.....	2– 3 ft.	2 in.	½ in.	July to May	45 to 75 days
Rutabaga	¼ oz.	2 lbs.	.....	30–36 in.	2 in.	½ in.	Aug. to April	60 to 80 days

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at Regular Distances Apart

Distance apart.	No. plants	Distance apart.	No. plants	Distance apart.	No. plants
3 in. by 4 in.	522,720	4½ ft. by 4½ ft.	2,150	14 ft. by 14 ft.	222
4 in. by 4 in.	392,040	5 ft. by 1 ft.	8,712	15 ft. by 15 ft.	193
6 in. by 6 in.	174,240	5 ft. by 2 ft.	4,356	16 ft. by 16 ft.	170
1 ft. by 1 ft.	43,560	5 ft. by 3 ft.	2,904	16½ ft. by 16½ ft.	160
1½ ft. by 1½ ft.	19,360	5 ft. by 4 ft.	2,178	17 ft. by 17 ft.	150
2 ft. by 1 ft.	21,780	5 ft. by 5 ft.	1,742	18 ft. by 18 ft.	134
2 ft. by 2 ft.	10,890	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	1,440	19 ft. by 19 ft.	120
2½ ft. by 2½ ft.	6,960	6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,200	20 ft. by 20 ft.	108
3 ft. by 1 ft.	14,520	6½ ft. by 6½ ft.	1,031	25 ft. by 25 ft.	69
3 ft. by 2 ft.	7,260	7 ft. by 7 ft.	888	30 ft. by 30 ft.	48
3 ft. by 3 ft.	4,840	8 ft. by 8 ft.	680	33 ft. by 33 ft.	40
3½ ft. by 3½ ft.	3,555	9 ft. by 9 ft.	537	40 ft. by 40 ft.	27
4 ft. by 1 ft.	10,890	10 ft. by 10 ft.	435	50 ft. by 50 ft.	17
4 ft. by 2 ft.	5,445	11 ft. by 11 ft.	360	60 ft. by 60 ft.	12
4 ft. by 3 ft.	3,630	12 ft. by 12 ft.	302	66 ft. by 66 ft.	10
4 ft. by 4 ft.	2,722	13 ft. by 13 ft.	257		

COVER DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY
CUMMING & SONS, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Reichardt & Schulte Company, Inc.

THE TEXAS SEED HOUSE

206-208 MILAM STREET HOUSTON, TEXAS

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

1915 marks our "Sixteenth Year" in business. In handing you our annual catalogue for the ensuing season, and with a feeling of retrospection that comes over us at the culmination of our "Sixteenth Year" of selling "Quality Seeds," we wish to avail ourselves of the opportunity of again thanking you for your very liberal support and recommendations, which has enabled us to achieve our present success, and earnestly solicit its continuance, promising on our part every consideration and courtesy in serving you. Now, this confidence in us has not come without long years of probation. Seed houses are not born in a night, and a successful seed business is the result of years of patient endeavors. Our mail and other orders last year were greatly in excess of previous years, which we believe is conclusive evidence that REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.'S Seeds and Service must satisfy.

Quality is the first consideration in growing and selecting our "Quality Seeds." We make a specialty of supplying MARKET GARDENERS with the best strains of seeds the world produces, and are always on the alert for a better strain. Our stocks of "Quality Seeds" are grown for us on contract in different parts of the Globe, where the conditions are most suitable for their proper development. The climate and conditions in one part favoring some varieties and not others. It is no longer necessary to advocate to the successful grower the great importance of planting "Good Seeds." Those who farm or garden for profit know too well what it means to lose a whole season's work by planting poor seeds. The universal demand for "Good Seeds" is so apparent that any progressive seedsman must supply this demand if he expects to continue in business for any length of time.

The seeds offered in this catalogue have been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested for germination, and while we strive to give full value for every dollar received, we handle absolutely nothing that we do not believe to be the best obtainable, and would not solicit your trade did we not believe it would be to your advantage to plant "REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.'S" seeds, as your, as well as our interests are really mutual. Our success depends upon yours.

We shall put forth every effort to maintain the high standard and reputation our seeds enjoy and solicit your valued orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Wishing you a prosperous season, we beg to remain, sincerely yours,

REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO., INC.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO CUSTOMERS.

HOW TO ORDER—Please be careful to write your name and address distinctly and in full, using the order sheet and envelope inserted in this catalogue, and no matter how often you write, BE SURE to sign your name, giving your Town, State, County, and Rural Free Delivery Route, if any.

PREPAID STATIONS—If there is no agent at your railroad station the freight has to be PREPAID, and in such cases we must request you to send money with your order to cover the amount.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Cash should always accompany the order. Remittances may be made at our risk by any of the following methods: (1st and best) Postoffice order; (2) Draft on New York; (3) Express Company's money order; (4) Registered letter; (5) When personal checks are sent, 10 cents must be added for exchange. (We also accept clean stamps in small amounts same as cash, at your risk.)

REFERENCES—As to our financial responsibility, we refer you to any bank or banker who is a subscriber to the commercial agencies.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS—Please order early, thus enabling us to forward promptly, as a rule, the same day the order has been received. During the January, February and March rush we may fall a day behind, but if any delay is likely we will advise.

SEEDS BY MAIL—Prices quoted in this catalogue include prepayment of postage by us on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, ¼-pound, ½-pound, and pound, unless otherwise noted. Prices on Peas, Beans, Sweet Corn and Onion Sets are given both postpaid and at purchaser's expense for transportation.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT—At prices quoted we deliver seeds to any express or railroad depot in Houston. Deduct 10c a pound, 10c a pint and 15c a quart from postpaid prices on seeds ordered by express or freight at purchaser's expense. On everything quoted by the ⅛-bushel, ¼-bushel, bushel, or 100 pounds, purchaser in every instance is to pay the transportation charges. This applies also to all tools, fertilizers, poultry supplies, insecticides, etc., except when postpaid rates are named. Please give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these particulars we will use our best judgment. By special arrangement we can ship seeds, plants, bulbs by express at 20 per cent less than merchandise rates.

ERRORS IN THE FILLING OF ORDERS—We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Yet should anything be omitted we will promptly forward when advised. Keep a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.

PRICES are net, Houston, express, or freight depots, and are subject to change at any time, but will not be advanced unless absolutely necessary.

LARGE ORDERS—Any Dealer, Market Gardener, Institution, or any individual, wishing seeds in large quantities, is requested to mail us a list of what they want and we will promptly return it to you with the very lowest prices marked. A LETTER OF INQUIRY MAY SAVE YOU DOLLARS if you want to buy in quantity.

GUARANTEE—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are contingencies continually arising to prevent the very best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as, or before, they appear, wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. Soil preparation for the reception of seed is very important; if not properly done seed with very high germination is bound to perish. For all these reasons it is impossible to guarantee seeds under all circumstances, and, WHILE WE EXERCISE GREAT CARE TO HAVE ALL SEEDS PURE AND RELIABLE, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. WE TEST ALL OUR SEEDS BEFORE SENDING THEM TO OUR CUSTOMERS, and should they fail to grow, if promptly and properly tested by the customer, will replace the same amount or give value in others. We cannot afford knowingly to send out seeds doubtful as to vitality or purity, and you cannot buy better stock of any other seedsman.

PARCEL POST INFORMATION.

RULES AND RATES GOVERNING FORWARDING OF SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, POULTRY AND STOCK SUPPLIES.

1. Forwarding seeds by Parcel Post is a very convenient way, as parcels are brought to your door.
2. Packages not exceeding 50 pounds can now be mailed in the first and second zones from Houston at rates given below.
3. Packages not exceeding 20 pounds can now be mailed in all zones at the regular Parcel Post rates given below.
4. Postage has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination.
5. Packages may now be sent C. O. D. All such packages must be insured at a cost of 10c, which cost add to the orders. An additional charge of 10c for returning the C. O. D. will be collected of customers at destination.
6. Packages may now be insured at the rate of 5c, which cost has to be added to the amount of the order.
7. Packages ordered to come by Parcel Post in first and second zones should not weigh more than 20 pounds; if heavier than that the goods will travel cheaper when forwarded by the Express Companies.
8. Customers living in the third zone should not have orders come by Parcel Post in weight heavier than 15 pounds, as the Express Companies carry them cheaper if heavier.
9. Customers living in the fourth zone should not have orders come by Parcel Post heavier than 8 pounds, as the Express Companies carry them cheaper if heavier.
10. Unless orders entrusted to us come within above mentioned weights, we strongly recommend our customers to have their orders forwarded by Express, as our experience shows that this method is not only quicker and safer, but also cheaper than Parcel Post.

Weight	1 lb	2 lb	3 lb	4 lb	5 lb	6 lb	7 lb	8 lb	9 lb	10 lb	11 lb	12 lb	13 lb	14 lb	15 lb	16 lb	17 lb	18 lb	19 lb	20 lb
Zones 1 and 2.... (150 miles)	5 c	6 c	7 c	8 c	9 c	10 c	11 c	12 c	13 c	14 c	15 c	16 c	17 c	18 c	19 c	20 c	21 c	22 c	23 c	24 c
Zone 3..... (300 miles)	6 c	8 c	10 c	12 c	14 c	16 c	18 c	20 c	22 c	24 c	26 c	28 c	30 c	32 c	34 c	36 c	38 c	40 c	42 c	44 c
Zone 4..... (600 miles)	7 c	11 c	15 c	19 c	23 c	27 c	31 c	35 c	39 c	43 c	47 c	51 c	55 c	59 c	63 c	67 c	71 c	75 c	79 c	83 c
Zone 5..... (1000 miles)	8 c	14 c	20 c	26 c	32 c	38 c	44 c	50 c	56 c	62 c	68 c	74 c	80 c	86 c	92 c	98 c	104 c	110 c	116 c	122 c
Zone 6..... (1400 miles)	9 c	17 c	25 c	33 c	41 c	49 c	57 c	65 c	73 c	81 c	89 c	97 c	105 c	113 c	121 c	129 c	137 c	145 c	153 c	161 c

Weight	20 lb	21 lb	22 lb	23 lb	24 lb	25 lb	26 lb	27 lb	28 lb	29 lb	30 lb	31 lb	32 lb	33 lb	34 lb	35 lb	36 lb	37 lb	38 lb	39 lb	40 lb	41 lb	42 lb	43 lb	44 lb	45 lb	46 lb	47 lb	48 lb	49 lb	50 lb
Zones 1 and 2.... (150 miles)	24 c	25 c	26 c	27 c	28 c	29 c	30 c	31 c	32 c	33 c	34 c	35 c	36 c	37 c	38 c	39 c	40 c	41 c	42 c	43 c	44 c	45 c	46 c	47 c	48 c	49 c	50 c	51 c	52 c	53 c	54 c

To Find Postage for Any Article by Parcel Post

Locate Zone to which shipment is to go, find weight of package to be shipped and from the rate table determine postage required.

EXAMPLE—Ship 11 lb. package to Victoria, Texas; Victoria is in Zone 2; Rate on 11 lbs. to Zone 2 is 15 cents. If it is to be insured 20 cents.

OUR HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION—16 PACKETS, 50 CENTS.

1 Packet Curled Parsley.
1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.
1 Packet Sure Head Cabbage.
1 Packet Alabama Sweet Watermelon.
1 Packet Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.
1 Packet Early Eclipse Beet.
1 Packet Southern Giant Curled Mustard.
1 Packet Velvet Okra.
1 Packet Danver's Half Long Carrot.
1 Packet Extra Early Long Scarlet Radish.
1 Packet Arlington White Spine Cucumber.
1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.
1 Packet True Georgia Collards.
1 Packet Dwarf Champion Tomato.
1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce.
1 Packet Purple Top Turnip.

For 50 cents we will send the above 16 packets of seed by mail, postpaid.
Except Peas, Beans, Corn and Onion Sets, or Field Seeds.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Our Special Collections of Seeds have been so popular in recent years that we are now giving special attention to this branch of our work. These collections are put up in advance of the regular seed selling season, and are ready for mailing immediately on receipt of your order. Every one of them is a splendid bargain in seeds and the varieties contained have been most carefully selected for Southern home garden use.

QUARTER DOLLAR INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION.

8 PACKETS 25 CENTS.

1 Packet Sure Head Cabbage.
1 Packet Early Blood Turnip Beet.
1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce.
1 Packet Livingston's Beauty Tomato.
1 Packet Scarlet Turnip, white tipped Radish.
1 Packet Alabama Sweet Watermelon.
1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.
1 Packet Early White Flat Dutch Turnip.

For 25 cents we will send the above 8 full size packets of seed by mail, postpaid.

12 PACKETS—BIG 40c COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS.

For 40 cents we will mail one full-sized packet each of the following:

Alyssum Sweet, beautiful white flower of delicious fragrance.

Balsam, Double Mixed, favorite garden flower.

Candytuft, Mixed; profuse bearer of indispensable cut flowers.

Larkspur, Dwarf German Rocket, Mixed, good for bouquets.

Marigold, French Double Dwarf, Mixed, various markings.

Nasturtiums, Tall or Dwarf, Mixed, fine for table decorations.

Phlox, Drummondii, Mixed, splendid mass of colors.

Petunia, Good Mixed, fine for bedding.

Poppy, Double Carnation Flowered, Mixed, well adapted for shrubbery.

Sweet Peas, great variety of colors.

Verbena, Fine Mixed, beautiful dazzling self-colors.

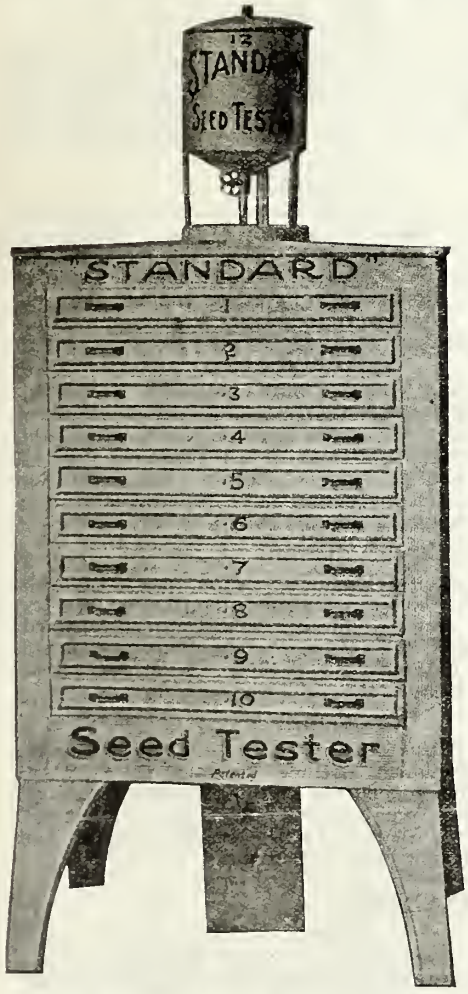
Zinnia, Double Mixed, showy and free flowering.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

Reichardt & Schulte Co.'s Tested Seeds

Do you realize that in these days of Scientific Farming a man wants to know exactly what he is getting when he buys seed.

Do you know that if you can show him a test of germination that his confidence will be assured and seeds will be sown in good faith of success?



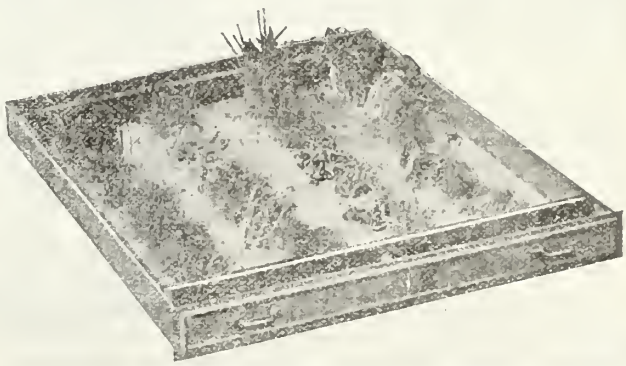
Our Reliable Standard Seed Tester.

Good Seed—The Key to the Harvest and Seed Purchasing is a Matter of Confidence

There is more difference in seeds—good seeds and poor seeds—than in almost any other commodity; and the planter who sows seed is more hopelessly dependent on his seed dealer than on anyone else for the success of his garden. The planter takes his seed on faith, though there is nothing about the looks of the seed that tells him what it will do, and he cannot possibly tell, either, whether or not the seed will grow. No one can tell until the seed is planted. But you know when it comes from Reichardt & Schulte Co. that it will grow and that it will produce. Now, this confidence in us is justified, as it stands to reason that a successful seed business is the result of years of patient endeavor. The high germinating power of seeds is just as important as seeds of the highest stage of quality, and we determine the percentage of germination through our medium, "THE STANDARD SEED TESTER," the only Seed Tester that works directly in accordance with NATURE'S LAW—NOT AGAINST IT. IT IS THE ONLY ONE THAT IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE. The test it gives is precisely the test NATURE would give. In looking at the large photo you will see that the STANDARD is a splendidly constructed cabinet, containing numbered drawers, each one of which can be removed independently of the others. Each drawer is provided with a drip hole in the center and the whole bottom is covered with an extra heavy blotter. On these the seeds are laid, and there right before your eyes, without any covering, they sprout just the same as in the field. Each drawer is made in the same manner. Above the cabinet is a water reservoir which supplies all trays with a constant feed of water. At the bottom the surplus water passes out through a waste pipe. The cabinet is supplied with a heating plant consisting of a lamp beneath the cabinet and two pipes leading from it to both side walls to carry the dead burned gases away from the lamp without injuring the delicate sprouts. While this process is going on the air in the cabinet becomes heavily loaded with warm moisture. This is the common course of Nature and a great aid to germination.

The smaller photo shows how Garden, Field and Flower seed are tested and growing in the proper way; no mould or souring. This device is indorsed by leading Agricultural Institutes, Seedsmen, etc., the world over as the only one to give an accurate test in the shortest known time; in fact, it is

"A Scientific Answer to an Universal Demand"



This tray shows 24 different varieties of Flower, Garden and Field Seeds being tested in the proper way.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Compiled and Adapted for Climatic Conditions of South Texas and Gulf Coast Region.

JANUARY.

Sow in hotbeds for transplanting Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Eggplants, Melons, Pepper, Squash, Tomatoes; in the open, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots, Collards, Corn, Corn Salad, Chervil, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Tobacco, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets and Shallots, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Carrots, Collards, Corn, Corn Salad, Chervil, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Tobacco, Turnip. Sow in hotbeds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Cashaw, Eggplants, Melons, Pepper, Squash, Tomatoes, for transplanting. Set out Onion Sets, Shallots, Sweet Potatoes for Slips, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb Roots.

MARCH.

Sow Artichoke, Asparagus, Bush and Pole Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Corn Salad, Sweet and Field Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Herbs, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Mustard, Okra, Onions, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Pepper, Pumpkins, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tobacco, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets, Shallots, all kinds of Vegetable Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb Roots, Sweet Potato Slips.

APRIL.

Work enumerated for March applies to April.

MAY.

Sow June Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Peas, Turnips, Salsify, Parsnip, Kale, Cabbage, Mustard, Spinach, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce. Celery for bleaching can be sown now, but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Turnips, Mustard, Peas, Endive, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Eggplants and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop. Large Adams' Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market; also for June Corn.

JULY.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery in shaded beds. Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Squash, Turnips, Tomatoes, for late crop.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery in shaded beds. Sweet Corn, Carrots, Collards, Corn Salad, Cucumbers, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnips. Set out Onion Sets and Shallots.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Chervil, Corn Salad, Carrots, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seeds of all kinds, Parsley, Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets, Shallots, all kinds of Vegetable Plants.

OCTOBER.

Plant Bush Beans, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions of all varieties, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip. Set out Onion Sets and Shallots, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb Roots, Vegetable Plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Beans, Beets (table and stock varieties), Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip. Set out Strawberry Plants of all kinds, Onion Sets, Shallots, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots.

DECEMBER.

Sow Beets (table and stock varieties), Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Kale, Kohl-rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Turnip. Sow Cauliflower, Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hotbeds for early plants. Set out Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Horseradish and Rhubarb Roots, Onion Sets and Shallots.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Plant Irish Potatoes, Alfalfa, Barley, Clovers, Corn, Emmer, Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rape, Rye, Wheat, Vetch, Grass Seeds, Stock Beets, Carrots and Turnips.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Broom Corn, Buckwheat, Cane, Chufas, Corn, Cow Peas, Clovers for pasture, Dhouro Corn, Emmer, Flax, Jerusalem and Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millet, Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Peanuts, Potatoes, Rape, Rye, Wheat, Vetch, Grass Seeds for pasture.

MARCH.

Sow Alfalfa, Barley, Broom Corn, Buckwheat, Cane, Chufas, Corn, Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Clovers, Cotton, Dhouro Corn, Emmer, Flax, Jerusalem and Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Millet, Oats, Peanuts, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Rape, Rye, Sunflower, Wheat, Egyptian Wheat, Vetch, Grass Seeds for pasture.

APRIL.

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April.

MAY.

Work enumerated for March may apply to May. With exception of Alfalfa, a few varieties of Clovers and Grain Seeds, as Wheat, Barley and Rye. Plant June Corn.

JUNE.

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY.

Sow Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Buckwheat, Cane, Dhouro, Jerusalem, June and Kaffir Corn, Egyptian Wheat, Millet, Milo Maize, Spanish Peanuts.

AUGUST.

Cow Peas, Soy and Velvet Beans, Millet, Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes, Rust Proof Oats, English Rye Grass, June Corn.

SEPTEMBER.

Alfalfa, Barley, Buckwheat, Clovers of all varieties, Emmer, Millet, Winter Turf and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Irish Potatoes, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat, Grass Seeds, Stock Carrots, Beets and Turnips.

OCTOBER.

Work enumerated for September applies to October, except Irish Potatoes and Millet.

NOVEMBER.

Alfalfa, Barley, Clovers of all varieties, Emmer, Winter Turf and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat, Grass Seeds, Stock Carrots, Beets and Turnips.

DECEMBER.

Alfalfa, Vetch, Rape, Clover, Emmer, Oats, Rye, Barley, Wheat, Grass Seeds.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS.

JANUARY.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Alyssum, Aster, Bellflower, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Coreopsis, Carnation, Candytuft, California Poppy, Daisy, Everlasting Flower, Evening Primrose, Heliotrope, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Lobelia, Love in a Mist, Mignonette, Mourning Bride, Monkey Flower, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Pinks, Poppies, Sage, Sweet Sultan, Sweet William, Snap Dragon, Verbena, Wallflower, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Amaranthus, Balsam, Cockscomb, Evening Glory, Marigold, Zinnia, and in the Greenhouse in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

Sow flower seeds for late spring and early summer, such as Balsams, Carnation, Coleus, Daisy, Geranium, Pansy, Pinks, in frame.

Set out Rose Bushes and Ornamental Shrubs. Plant Dahlias, Gladiolus and Tuberose. Commence about the middle of this month sowing all varieties of flowering annuals as given in "Aid in Selecting Flower Seeds." All hardy perennials if sown now will bloom this season yet.

MARCH.

Since danger of frost is past, now is the time to sow anything in the way of flower seds; continue planting Dahlias, Gladiolus and Tuberoses.

APRIL.

Follow instructions given for March.

MAY.

Follow instructions given for last month.

JUNE.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

Sow Vinca, Phlox, Cockscomb, Ten-week Stock Balsam and Zinnia.

AUGUST.

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, and follow instructions for July.

SEPTEMBER.

During the month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Verbena, Zinnia, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japanese, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters and Vinca may be sown. Fall and winter blooming bulbs should be started to come into bloom during November and December.

OCTOBER.

In early part of October a few annuals as Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Candytuft, Celosia, Larkspur, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Portulaca, Stock, Vinca, and Zinnia may be sown if weather permits. Start in boxes or cold frame such annuals and perennials as to bloom indoors during winter or for following spring and summer. Aquilegia, Bellis, Campanula, Carnation (hardy), Chrysanthemum (hardy), Delphinium, Dianthus, Digitalis, Hollyhock, Pansies, Violets, Wallflower, hardy climbers as Adlumia, Aristolochia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Passion Flower, Wistaria. Plant all varieties of spring flowering bulbs, as Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, etc.

NOVEMBER.

Sow HARDY PERENNIALS of all kinds in boxes or frames and transplant when large enough into open ground as given under "Aid in Selecting Flower Seeds." Plant all kinds of spring flowering Bulbs. Sow Sweet Peas; set out Rose Bushes and other hardy plants.

DECEMBER.

Follow instructions as given for November.

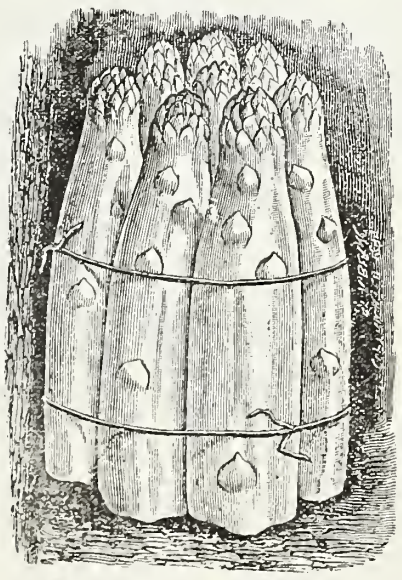
Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February; as, for instance, Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wallflower, Larkspur, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Calleopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Mignonette. Set out Roses and other hardy plants. Plant Calla Lilies and Chinese Sacred Lilies.

ASPARAGUS

Ger., Spargel; Fr., Asperge; Sp., Esparrago; Ital., Spargio.
One ounce of seed will plant 60 feet of row; 5 pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: Sow seed in spring in drills about 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep in light, rich soil, planting 15 to 20 seed to each foot of row. When the plants are well up, thin to about 1½ inches apart and give frequent cultivation during summer. After one year's growth they can be transplanted to rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows. Although two-year-old plants are preferable for transplanting, they will then produce the following spring. For garden culture dig out large holes 2 feet deep, fill 8 inches with well rotted manure, which cover with 4 inches of soil. Plant the roots on top of this and cover with soil about 8 to 10 inches over the crown. Use light loam soil for best results. A bed of 50 by 15 feet will hold 100 2-year-old roots, which is sufficient for a large family. These 2-year-old roots are the kind usually planted.

Better still, write for our new leaflet, "HOW TO GROW ASPARAGUS," which will be mailed free on application.



CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL This sort is one of the largest and most extensively used variety, very tender and of the best quality. Productive and of very large size; an old favorite. Price per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 75c, postpaid; not postpaid, 65c.

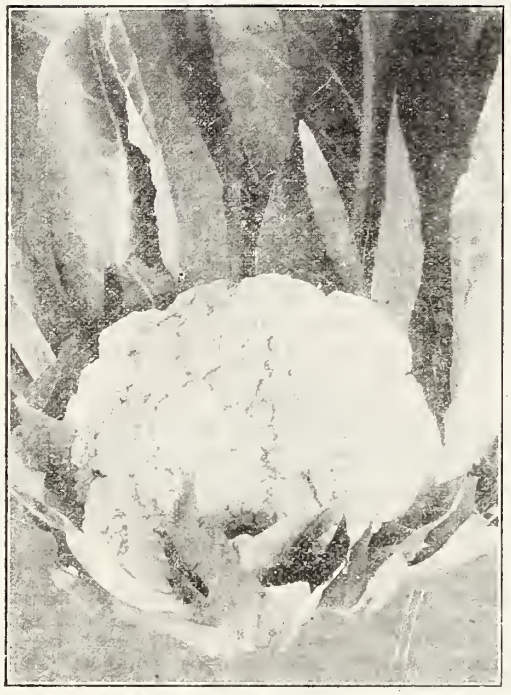
COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE Exceedingly large, especially productive and of very attractive appearance. Furnishes shoots of exceptionally large size and of superior tenderness and flavor. Color clear white until four to six inches above soil. It is a better yielder and of stronger constitution than the older varieties and does better in this locality. Price per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 75c, postpaid; not postpaid, 65c.

(There is probably no one vegetable that will yield the intelligent grower more satisfactory returns for the capital and labor invested than Asparagus. It always commands a high price in the metropolitan markets with an ever-increasing demand; and here in the great Southwest it can be successfully grown at the least expense.

Novelties and Specialties for 1915

CAULIFLOWER—DANISH PERFECTION.

In Danish Perfection, a selection from Dwarf Erfurt type, we have without question reached the highest excellence in Extra Early Cauliflowers. Various trials showed unusual uniformity in maturing, crops being taken off clean at practically the first cutting. It should prove a great favorite with market gardeners and others shipping to market. The leaves are exceptionally long, stand up straight, making the inner leaves curl over and in closely enfolding the head, protecting the flower from direct sunlight. The heads appear particularly attractive when displayed. On account of the inner leaves almost covering the snow white flower, the necessity of early tying up, as in case of other early sorts, is largely avoided. Fully 12 days earlier than the usual Snowball Cauliflower. We feel that we unqualifiedly can recommend this new sort as worthy the careful grower's best efforts. We further mention that the leaves sit perfectly close together and folding the head tightly, which characteristics the truckers like very much, as it will give the heads, when cut and trimmed, a better appearance; besides, such heads will pack considerably better. It is just the kind of Cauliflower the market gardeners have looked forward to. Price, pkt., 25c; ¼-oz., 65c; 1-oz., $2.25; ¼-lb., $8.00, postpaid.



Danish Perfection.

ONION—AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, an English production, is rapidly becoming popular in this country owing to its magnificent size and attractive appearance. Those who wish to grow the biggest Onion, combined with good quality and particularly mild flavor, will do well to grow it. This large yellow-fleshed variety of Onion, which resembles the Genuine Prizetaker, only being larger and more globular, is especially adapted for exhibition purposes. The skin is an attractive straw color, flesh is mild, and keeps remarkably well for such large size. We especially recommend the Ailsa Craig Onion to our customers, because with its attractive appearance and delicate flower it is the most desirable variety for the market. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼-lb., $1.00; lb., $3.00, postpaid.

TOMATO—LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE.

The finest early purple Tomato in existence. Very distinct in shape, firm fleshed, blight proof. A very beautiful distinct globe-shaped variety. Belonging to the first early varieties, it forms fruits of good large marketable size. It is always smooth, firm fleshed, making few seeds, ripening early. The color is a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple. It is exceedingly productive, having plants with many short joints, at which large clusters containing three to seven fruits are formed. A remarkable good keeper. The fruit is delicious, being mild and of a fine flavor, unsurpassed for slicing. Its blight proof qualities are remarkable, splendid shipper to distant markets, and especially adapted to our Southern climate. Pkt., 5c; 1-oz., 30c; ¼-lb., 85c; 1-lb., $2.50.

Livingston's Globe.

LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS.

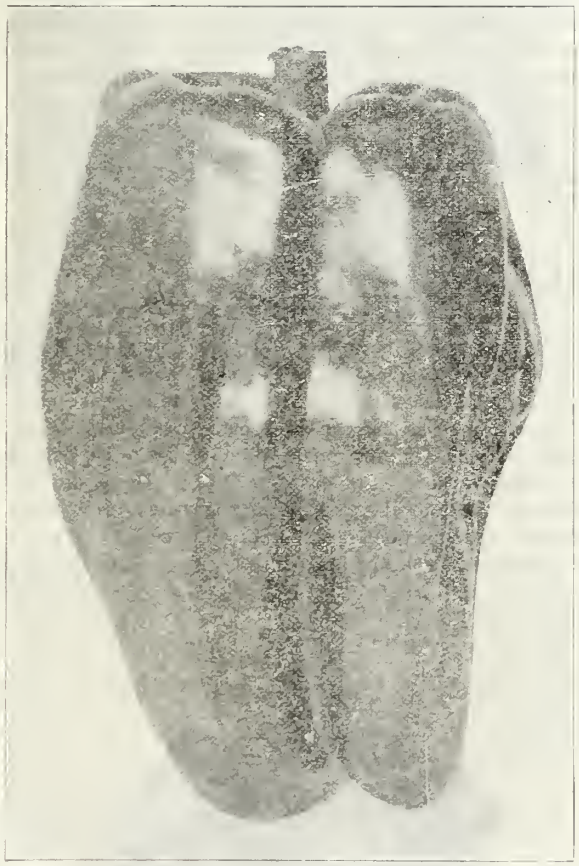
All markets requiring a bright red sort will be pleased with Livingston's Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being about the same diameter each way. There is little or no depression at the stem end, making it very economical for all uses. It is most productive, clusters of six or more fruits being produced all along the stem. In size this sort averages large fruits weighing from 12 to 16 ounces each. It is so free from core that it is called Coreless by right. Excellent for slicing, the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh. Its color is a very brilliant red. It is a good long distance shipper on account of its solidity. The most perfect shaped canning variety ever produced. Large size, globe-shaped, full at stem end, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper. Pkt., 5c; 1-oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $2.25.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

CABBAGE—GLORY OF EUKHUIZEN.

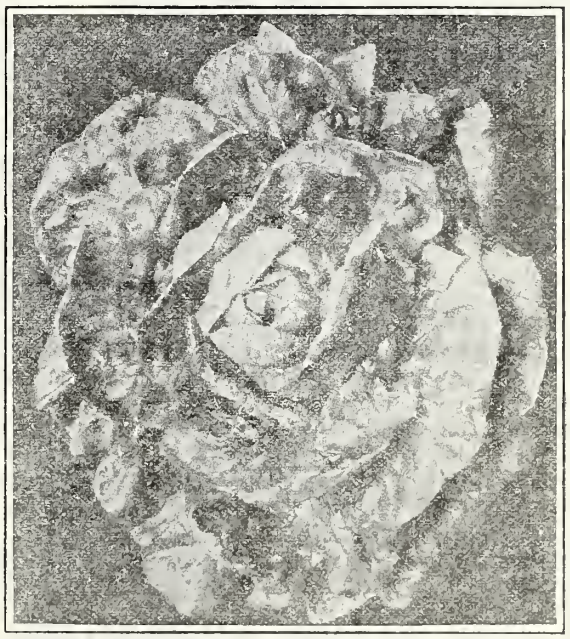
A variety of recent introduction from Holland, it has met with exceptional popularity on account of its sure headedness. A valuable sort for its earliness, large size and fine keeping qualities. The heads are of nice size for market, weighing about 7 to 9 pounds each, globe-shaped, and are handsome pale green in color. For an early sort the heads are unusually firm and solid. The leaves are fine ribbed, tender and of excellent quality. The outer leaves set close, permitting planting of more heads to the acre, thus increasing the yield. This is not only valuable as an early variety, but as it grows large it may be profitably raised for main crop for fall and winter use. With market gardeners this sort is sure to be popular because of its many valuable characteristics. This new, early, large, white and solid Cabbage matures as early as Early Flat Dutch and proves to be one of the best sorts for the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., $2.50, postpaid.

PEPPER—CRIMSON GIANT.



The earliest maturing of the extremely large red Sweet Peppers and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing two and one-half to three feet high; larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits are of the largest size, ripen earlier than any of the other very large sorts, and average heavier, as the flesh is exceptionally thick. Color deep green when fruit is young, deep crimson when matured; flavor very mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼-lb., $1.50; lb., $4.50, postpaid.

LETTUCE—ALL SEASONS.



One of the best of the "Butterhead" varieties. Heads medium to large round and compact. The broad pale green leaves blanched golden yellow at the center are crisp and tender and of a delicious buttery flavor. Slow to run to seed and a great heat resister, it may, as its name implies, be grown in the open with equal success throughout the season. It is of very attractive appearance, heads are of splendid quality, black seeded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

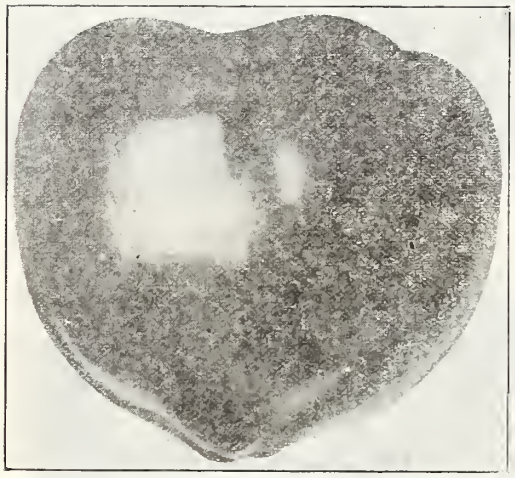
LETTUCE—ICEBERG.

Has an unusually large head. The white main ribs of the leaves curve towards the center, which keep the interior thoroughly bleached. It is quick growing and always crisp and tender, whether propagated in early spring or in the hot days of summer. A beautiful as well as useful hard heading variety. Splendid either for open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape, tightly folded, and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

LEMON CUCUMBERS.

Is not only a unique novelty, but a most valuable addition to the garden and for trucking. In habit of growth it is the same as the ordinary cucumber, but its fruits are similar in size, shape and color to a large lemon. Hence its name. It is always tender, crisp and deliciously flavored—that delightful flavor that all lovers of the Cucumber enjoy. And it is never bitter. As a slicing Cucumber and for eating like Radishes, when quite small, it is unequaled. The Lemon Cucumber is nearly round, with yellow and green markings, and is perfectly smooth. The fruits are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter and very attractive in appearance. For pickling, either when green or ripe, they are unexcellent. They should be used for the table just as the fruits are turning yellow. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c, postpaid.

Lemon Cucumber



Pimiento Pepper

PEPPER—GENUINE PIMIENTO.

This Pepper being of recent introduction, has already become a favorite with market gardeners as well as canning factories. This is because of its lack of pungency and its firm, thick fleshiness, which permits of it being scalded and peeled. It should be grown largely in the family garden. It is greatly relished everywhere and is especially good in picnic sandwiches. The green Pepper is excellent stuffed with slaw and pickled, or filled with meat and baked. The thickest fleshed, apple-shaped, ridgeless, sweetest Pepper in existence, and will surely prove a dandy with market gardeners, as well as in home gardens. Owing to the thickness of the meat, shippers will prefer it to the popular Chinese Giant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼-lb., $1.50; lb., $5.00, postpaid.

ARTICHOKE

Ger., Artichoke; Sp., Alcachofa.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE This Artichoke is grown for its flower heads, which are cooked like Asparagus. Hardy and easily cultivated. The most popular variety. Buds large, globular, deep green with tint of purple at base. The seed can be sown in February in a rich seed bed in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, thinning when up to four inches apart. Protect in winter with a slight covering. The second season they form heads. Once established, they will continue bearing for years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

THE GREATEST HOG FEED.

JERUSALEM This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding on account of their fattening properties; they are well adapted to any soil where corn and potatoes can be grown. They are the best hog food known; a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases. One acre planted in Jerusalem Artichoke roots will keep from 20 to 30 head of hogs in fine condition from October until April, as they should not be dug in the fall,

Produces tubers in enormous quantities, which are highly nutritious and unexcelled for hog feed. A farmer who grows hogs finds them a highly important hog food crop, as they are without equal for fattening them quickly. Thoroughly adapted to our climate, they grow and increase through the entire season. The tubers are cut same as potatoes, to one eye, and planted in February, March and April, in rows 3 feet apart, dropping the pieces from 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row, and covering about 2 to 3 inches with soil. On very rich land they have produced as much as 300 bushels per acre, though an average yield per acre of 150 bushels could even be considered an immense yield. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter, when turned in to them. It requires about 4 bushels to plant an acre. Price per peck, 65c; bushel, $2.00, not prepaid.

Jerusalem Artichoke.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

GREEN BEANS

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP—GREEN PODDED SORTS.

Our Beans are all "Northern Grown," and although there will be a shortage, still our growers assure us of a pretty full delivery.

Ger., Grup-Bohnen; Fr., Haricots Nains; Sp., Habituelas; Ital., Fagiuoli.

One quart will plant 100 hills; 1½ bushels will plant an acre; an acre should yield 100 bushels of "snaps," and should be ready to pick in six to seven weeks after planting.

CULTURE: Sow in drills two feet apart, dropping a bean every four inches, in rich, warm, moist soil. Cover about two inches. Be certain your soil is well drained, and that every facility is given the surface water to run off quickly. Plant early and take the chances of frost, for it is the early crop that pays both the local gardener and the shipper. Beans do well planted on our Southern sub-tropical line during the months of March, April, May, August, September and October. Cultivate shallow and frequently, and draw the earth to the plants when the blooms first appear. It is wise to purchase seed only from seedmen of practical experience and commercial standing. The difference between good and bad seed is always the difference between a profit and a loss.

Extra Early Round Pod Valentine.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE, ROUND POD (40 days) This is the earliest strain of Valentines and fully uniform in habit and ripening with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Hardy and vigorous, upright in growth. Early and uniform in height as well as ripening, making it one of the most desirable sort for market gardening, as a large proportion of the pods can be picked at one time. Hardy, pods light green and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific and quite free from strings, continuing long in an edible condition. Forty days from planting to first picking.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, ROUND POD (40 days) Much earlier than the old style Refugee or 1000 to 1. Pods are round, solid, tender and of excellent quality. Very popular and much preferred by our Southwest Texas farmers for early spring crop. An extremely early sort, furnishing round, fleshy pods, slightly curved, of medium size, about 5 inches long, and of fine quality. Vines small and of upright growth. An excellent bean for early market and stands shipping well.

BLACK VALENTINE (45 days) Popular in the South on account of its blight-resisting qualities. Matures early, producing long, round, straight pods, which are tender when quite young.

EXTRA EARLY LONGFELLOW, ROUND POD (45 days) An ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle, and having no strings, except when quite old. Is exceedingly prolific, always solid and remarkably early. It matures its crop very regularly, and withstands adverse conditions well. The flavor is delicious. This is the ideal Bean for the Houston market and Gulf Coast Territory.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN, ROUND POD (42 days) This Bean is very similar to the Red Valentine, developing its crop about four days sooner. Vigorous and upright in habit. The pods are light green, long, not quite as round as Valentine and less curved, absolutely stringless, exceedingly early. This sort combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD, ROUND POD (45 days) One of the earliest and handsomest of the green podded sorts; very productive; round pods, about six inches long, entirely stringless and a splendid shipper, while for the family garden it can not be equaled. About a week later than Red Valentine, and much more prolific.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS FLAT POD (42 days) This is a green pod sort, the term yellow applying only to the color of the seed. Vines are large, vigorous and branching. Pods long, straight, of flat type.

Burpee's Stringless Green Round Pod.

GREEN BEANS—Continued.

BOUNTIFUL, FLAT POD (42 days) Of thrifty growth; rust and mildew-proof; is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific, and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long, of the highest quality. Is absolutely stringless.

PRICES on Green Beans:

	Postpaid.			Not Prepaid.	
	½-pt.	pt.	qt.	½-pk.	pk.
Extra Early Red Valentine...	15	25	40	1.00	1.90
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	15	30	45	1.10	2.00
Giant Stringless Green Pod.....15		25	40	1.00	1.90
Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	15	25	40	1.00	1.90
Extra Early Refugee.....	15	25	40	1.00	1.90
Bountiful	15	25	40	1.00	1.90
Extra Early Longfellow.....	15	25	40	1.00	1.90
Black Valentine	15	25	40	1.00	1.90

If Beans in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c from ½ pints, 10c per pint and 10c per quart from postpaid prices.

WAX BEANS

DWARF BUSH WAX OR YELLOW PODDED SORTS.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX, ROUND POD (40 days) A superior strain of the Black Wax and less likely to throw green pods than other sorts. This is one of the earliest wax podded beans, will give a full picking of pods which are unexcelled by any in quality. Vines erect, compact, bearing the pods well up from the ground. Pods are clear, waxy white, medium sized, considerably curved, round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless.

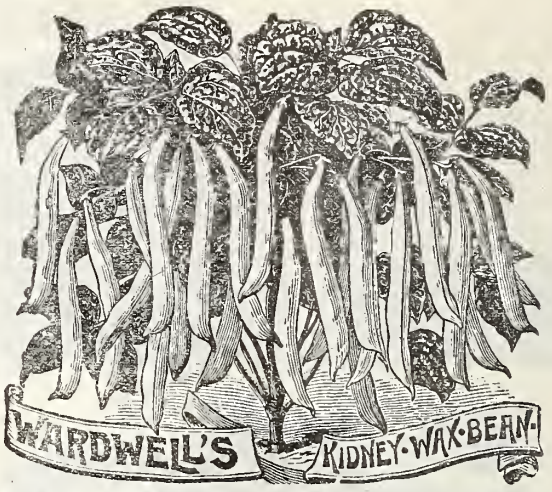
PENCIL POD BLACK WAX, ROUND POD (42 days) The acme of improvement on the old favorite German Black Wax. Pods are freely borne on dwarf plants and are a fraction later than the old Black Wax, and are of a darker shade of yellow. This bean is particularly handsome, also medium early, hardy and very prolific. Leaves roughened. Pods long, five and one-half to six inches. Straight, round, fleshy; tender, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality, and are produced through a long season. It contains a little of the Refugee blood, which, no doubt, accounts for the round, pencil-like pods. In this section, where the round podded varieties are in such demand, it will prove a veritable boon, and we anticipate a large demand for the seed. This is, without doubt, the best Yellow Pod Bean for our territory.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (45 days) Pods are round. Plants grow strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome stringless pods of large size, very solid, and full of meat, crisp and brittle. Very early and productive. Much preferred by market gardeners.

GERMAN BLACK WAX, OVAL POD (40 days) One of the most prolific Wax Beans in the market. Vines are medium sized, with small foliage; very vigorous, hardy and productive, maturing about mid-season. Pods about 4½ inches in length, borne well up from the ground. Pods medium length, curved cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear creamy white color.

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX, FLAT POD (40 days) AN EXCEPTIONALLY HARDY, PRODUCTIVE, WHITE-SEEDED, WAX-PODDED SORT—Pods very long, white, straight and handsome. The most hardy and productive bush wax-podded Bean. Vine rustless, vigorous. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. Best of all for shipping as Snap Beans. The perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed make this one of the best sorts for canners.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX, FLAT POD (40 days) Hardy and productive, maturing a little later than Golden Wax, producing long, broad, thick, flat, early straight pods of creamy white color. These are of excellent quality. Pods are of large size, about six inches long. They always find a ready sale, making it one of the most profitable for market. Leaves are large, slightly roughened. One of the best Wax Beans for home garden and a good shipper and keeper as well.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX, FLAT POD (40 days) Early and very productive. Vines erect, compact, bearing pods well up from the ground. Same are of medium length, 4½ to 5 inches long, golden yellow. Nearly straight, broad and flat, very fleshy and wax-like. Rust-proof and stringless.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX, FLAT POD (45 days) Combines hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick, flat when young and semi-round later; a very desirable variety.

PRICES on Wax Beans:

	Postpaid.			Not Prepaid.	
	½-pt.	pt.	qt.	½-pk.	pk.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
Davis Kidney Wax.....	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
Challenge Black Wax.....	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
German Black Wax.....	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
Golden Wax	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax	15	30	50	1.50	2.75
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	15	30	50	1.50	2.75

If Beans in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c from ½ pints, 10c per pint and 10c per quart from postpaid prices.

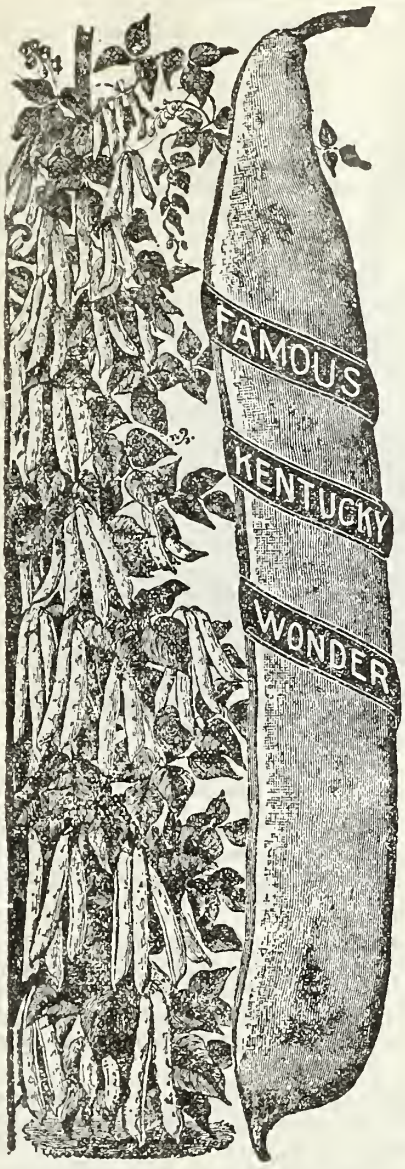
POLE (or Running) BEANS

The Pole or Running Varieties are tender and should be sown a couple of weeks later than Bush Beans. A sandy loam soil, liberally manured, assures the best of success. Hills should be formed 3 to 4 feet apart and 6 to 8 beans planted about 2 inches deep to the hill, leaving space in the center for the pole. After the beans are well advanced they should be thinned to about five plants to the hill. One quart of seed is, according to the size of the seed, sufficient to plant 100 to 150 hills. About 1½ pecks of beans will plant an acre.

FAMOUS KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD (55 days) A splendid variety. Very early and prolific, with showy pods, which are most excellent for snaps. Vines vigorous, climbing, bearing its pods in large clusters. Pods are green, very long, often reaching from 9 to 10 inches, nearly round and very tender. As a green pole bean, can not be excelled. In fact, under ordinary weather conditions will continue bearing until frost.

GREASEBACK, GREEN POD (48 days) This variety is very early and valuable for its habit of perfecting all its pods within a short time. Vines are medium-sized, bearing round, fleshy pods in clusters. The pods are medium length, from 5 to 6 inches in length, deeply creased, entirely stringless. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Comparatively straight, silvery green, of good quality; stand shipping better than most sorts.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.



Famous Kentucky Wonder.

POLE BEANS—Continued.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL, GREEN POD (65 days) An old variety and very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely, with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, about 3 to 4 inches in length; flat and oval, fleshy and of good quality.

LAZY WIFE, GREEN POD (60 days) One of the best of the later green podded pole Beans. The pods of medium dark green color, borne in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and perfectly stringless.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC, GREEN POD (60 days) Heavy cropper and great resister of our sub-tropical heat. About two weeks later than Kentucky Wonder. Very prolific; pods 5 to 7 inches long; green and medium round. Plant in July and they will bear until winter.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE, GREEN POD (60 days) Vines vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER, WAX, YELLOW POD (72 days) A well known early and very beautiful sort. Pods 6 to 8 inches long, borne in abundant clusters. Very broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER (60 days) Should become popular with market gardeners because it is the best and most profitable gardeners' Bean yet introduced. This Bean is about ten days earlier than the old-fashioned Kentucky Wonder. Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use, which is a great advantage over the ordinary Kentucky Wonder.

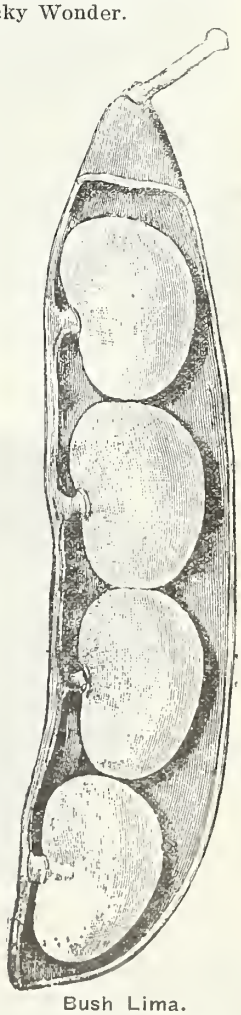
PRICES on Pole Beans:	Prepaid			Not Prepaid	
	½-pt.	pt.	qt.	¼p-k.	pk.
Famous Kentucky Wonder	15	25	40	90	1.75
Southern Prolific	15	25	40	90	1.75
Dutch Case Knife	15	25	40	90	1.75
Lazy Wife	15	25	45	1.10	2.00
Red Speckled Cut Short	15	25	40	90	1.75
Early Golden Cluster Wax	15	25	45	1.10	2.00
Creaseback	15	25	45	1.10	2.00
White Kentucky Wonder	15	25	45	90	1.75

Prices quoted above in pints and quarts are postpaid. If ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c from half pints, 10c per pint and 15c per quart.

LIMA (or Butter) BEANS

HENDERSON'S BUSH (50 days) The earliest variety we have, being two weeks earlier than any other sort. The plant is about 18 inches high and very prolific. Beans are small. Best variety for this section and for our Houston market.

BURPEE'S BUSH (60 days) The best late dwarf variety. Plant about 24 inches high, very prolific. Pods and seeds large and heavily ribbed.


Bush Lima.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA (60 days) A very prolific variety, a little later than Burpee's, having short, thick pods, closely filled with short, almost round seeds.

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE (90 days) One of the best running varieties; is medium early, has long pods, from 5 to 6 inches long, well filled. Same are straight and handsome. Bears abundantly. Vines are very vigorous and productive.

LARGE WHITE POLE (80 days) An excellent Shell Bean, either green or dried. Vine tall, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green. Pods borne in clusters, about 5 inches long, broad, very thin, dark green. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, greenish white; medium late.

CAROLINA OR SIEVA POLE (70 days) Seeds are small and rather kidney shaped; grows vigorously and emits short, lateral branches; very prolific and one of the earliest; with small, smooth, dark green leaves. Pods short, about 3 inches in length, curved, flat. Seed small, white and flat.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA POLE (70 days) This new variety is one of the very earliest. The vine is very vigorous and productive. Pods are large, but thin, and can be more easily opened than those of other varieties. The green beans are very large, handsome, and of the best quality. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 beans.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA POLE (65 days) Ten days earlier than any other Lima. We recommend this variety to all who desire a profitable Lima Bean.

PRICES on Butter Beans	Prepaid			Not Prepaid	
	½-pt.	pt.	qt.	½-pk.	pk.
Henderson's Bush	20	30	50	1.10	2.00
Burpee's Bush	20	30	50	1.10	2.00
Dreer's Bush Lima	20	30	50	1.25	2.40
King of the Garden Pole	20	30	50	1.10	2.00
Large White Pole	20	30	50	1.10	2.00
Carolina or Sieva Pole	20	30	50	1.10	2.00
Early Jersy Lima	20	30	50	1.10	2.00
Seibert's Early Lima	20	30	50	1.10	2.00

If Beans in ½-pints, pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c from ½-pints, 10c per pint and 15c per quart from postpaid prices.

BEETS

FOR TABLE USE.

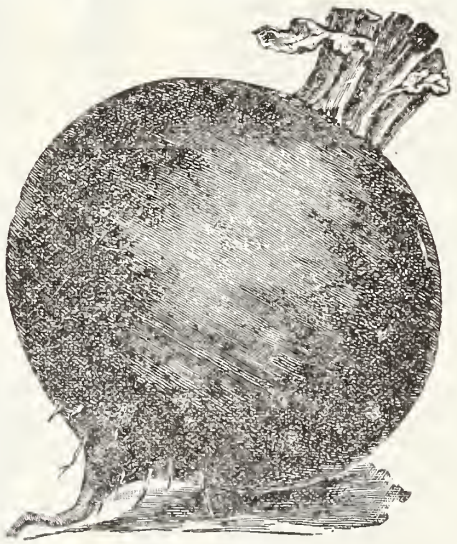
Ger., Salatrube; Fr., Betterave; Sp., Remolacha; Ital., Barbabietola.

One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill; five pounds will plant an acre; ready for use in 50 to 120 days.

CULTURE: Drill in deep sandy loam 18 inches between rows and thin out to 3 inches in the drill. Firm the soil when seeds are planted. Soaking over night in medium weak liquid manure will hasten germination. If wanted early, sow in frame or greenhouse and transplant to the open when warm enough. In our Southern climate best results are had from sowings in July, August and September. Keep the soil well cultivated, and do not neglect fertilization. The home market requires large roots, while the Northern markets prefer small, symmetrical, smooth roots.

Crimson Globe. Egyptian. Detroit Dark Red.

THE BISMARCK (45 days) Fine table variety. (An excellent novelty from Germany.) Combines more qualities than any other variety. Flesh crimson, exceedingly tender, remarkably early. In shape it is almost round. The leaves are small and compact, and set very close to center of bulb. The tap root also is small, starting clear from the bulb, without taper—indeed, it combines to a greater degree than any variety we know of the maximum edible bulb with the minimum root and foliage. The color is crimson. But it is when prepared for the table that its fine qualities become most apparent. The flesh, of delicate texture, is rich, sugary and entirely free from fibre.



The Bismarck.

ECLIPSE (45 days) A very early Beet, especially desirable for home garden. Tops small, root smooth, round or slightly top shaped. Flesh bright red, very sweet, crisp and tender. This variety has to a great extent superseded the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored and develop with astonishing rapidity. Foliage longer and more vigorous than the Egyptian.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (42 days) Really the best of the early varieties, though not so quick in maturing as the Eclipse. Tops are small, roots are nearly round or slightly flattened and very smooth. Exterior color of root, bright red; flesh very sweet, tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

CRIMSON GLOBE (45 days) This Beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. Root round, deep crimson, smooth outside skin, early in development. Foliage is dark red. An exceedingly choice variety uniting both rare beauty and value. We have been growing it in our trial grounds for several years, and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second-early variety; does not grow large and coarse.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP (45 days) Tops are medium-sized. Leafstem and veins dark red, leaf green, root dark purplish red, turnip shaped with medium sized top. Flesh is carmine, with purplish tinge, zoned with lighter shade. A medium early sort, tender, sweet and a good keeper.

DETROIT DARK RED (55 days) This Beet is one of the best varieties for market on account of its uniformly deep rich color. Flesh is deep vermilion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Very attractive in color and unsurpassed in quality. A favorite with our trade. Tops small, upright, growing so that the rows may be close together. Leaves dark green, shaded with red, Root medium sized, nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color; very sweet, crisp and tender.

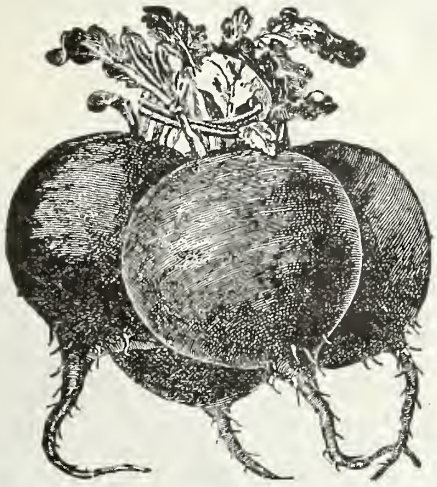
EDMANDS (50 days) Sweet and tender and of uniform growth; deep blood, oval in form, wedge-shaped root; smooth skin. Top short and rather spreading, ribs and leaf stalks dark red. Exterior color, dark red; interior color, purplish red, with little zoning; excellent keeper; flesh darker than the skin; very popular.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

BEETS—Continued.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP (50 days) Quite early; grows to a very large size and is edible in all stages of its growth. This Beet has larger, coarser tops and root than Detroit Dark Red, and also requires considerably longer to mature. Root nearly round or slightly flattened. Flesh deep red zoned, with lighter shape; sweet, crisp and tender. A splendid truck or family Beet.

TRUCKERS PREFERENCE



Electric.

ELECTRIC (50 days) A good early Beet, ideal for table use; has fine grained flesh, exceedingly tender and very sweet. The color is dark crimson with rings of lighter red; shape round and smooth; leaves small and compact.

LENTZ (45 days) Originated in Philadelphia and therefore an American variety. Short leaved, suitable for culture under glass. Light in color; in shape rather flat, and in flavor excellent.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD (60 days) Will mature in sixty days and is a great dry weather Beet. Roots smooth, slender, growing half out of the ground, with few or no side roots; about 10 inches in length. Exterior color very dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, tender and sweet. Keeps well through the winter. Is a desirable family Beet, as it remains edible a long time after maturing.

HALF LONG BLOOD A very dark red variety. Tops are very upright with exceptionally smooth leaves. Roots are very smooth and uniform in shape. Flesh very deep, rich red. sweet and tender; excellent to slice for pickles; a good kind for family use.

SILVER BEET OR SWISS CHARD The plants grow to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. The stalks are heavily ribbed, and from 10 to 12 inches long between the leaves; are delicious when cooked and served as Asparagus. The leaves are large, heavily crumpled, crisply tender and of fine flavor. The leafy portion of the plant is cooked and served as Spinach.

PRICES on all varieties of Table Beets, EXCEPT CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN:

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; ½-lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid. If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock Feeding

Every year sees an increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangel or Sugar Beets for stock feeding purposes. There are hardly any other crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer spent on them than Mangel and Sugar Beets. They are all immense yielders under special care, and make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage throughout the winter. In dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animals in the spring will show their great value. Have your land deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. Seed should be sown from September to early spring. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, planting seed at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

To get good, large and uniform Beets, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to 6 inches apart in the row, and having these 2½ feet apart. Thorough and frequent cultivation is very essential when Beets are young. Discontinue this as the roots mature, which state is indicated by drying of the leaves.

Mangel Half Sugar Beet.

MANGEL, HALF SUGAR (105 days) A variety produced in Germany by introducing Sugar Blood into the Mangel. This materially increases the quantity of saccharine matter, while retaining the Mangel size, thus multiplying the fattening properties of the root. Roots are light bronze green above ground, grayish white below, with white flesh. Can be harvested very easy on account of growing half out of the ground and its long ovoid shape.

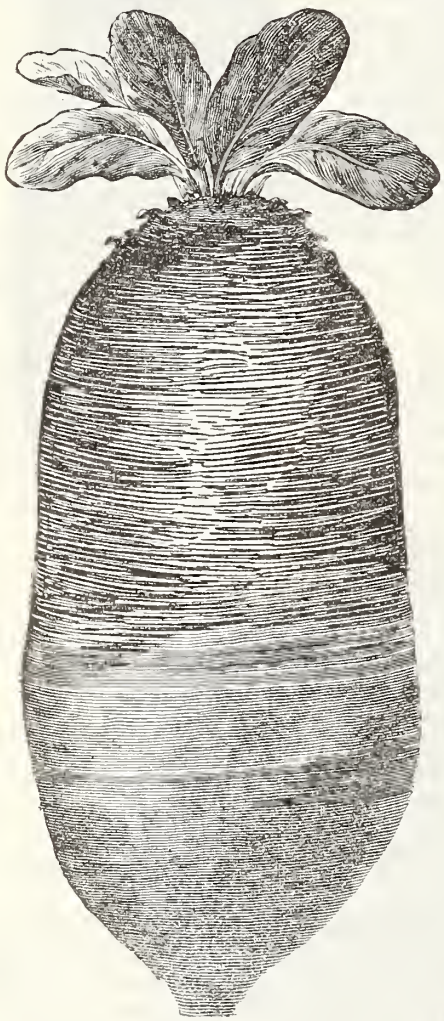
GOLDEN TANKARD (95 days) Very large yellow fleshed variety. Tops comparatively small with yellow stems; neck very small. Roots large ovoid, usually larger growing towards ine bottom in diameter than the top; light gray above ground, deep orange below. Flesh yellow zoned with white.

SUGAR BEETS—Continued.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN (75 days) This variety has proved to be a very valuable sort. It has a rather long, slender root, very rich in sugar. Flesh white. It grows below the surface. This splendid Beet is one of the greatest milk-producing roots known. While the yield is perhaps not fully equal to the Mangel Beets, yet the feeding value is so far superior that every stock raiser should plant liberally of this variety. Contains the greatest amount of sugar of any.

VILMORINS' WHITE FRENCH SUGAR (95 days) Unquestionably one of the best strains for sugar making. It will do better on new land than any other kind. Tops of medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves. Roots of medium size, white with tinge of gray. Uniform in type; flesh white; elegant for stock feeding purposes.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL (115 days) Roots very large, uniformly straight and well formed, skin is red, flesh white, tinged with rose, enormously productive. The largest of all the Mangels and the heaviest cropper. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface, and are up to 2 feet in length by 6 inches in diameter.



Golden Tankard.

MANGEL and SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEED

The value of Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock Feed cannot be over estimated. These yield enormously, sometimes making fifteen to twenty tons per acre, and are very nutritious and fattening, not only improving the health and general condition of stock but greatly increasing both the quality and quantity of milk in cows. They are much superior in their feeding qualities to turnips and a much surer and larger yielding crop.

Be sure to plant Stock Beets this year, as you cannot well afford to be without them.

Mammoth Long Red.

PRICES on all varieties of Mangel and Sugar Beets:
2 oz., postpaid, 10c; ½-lb., postpaid, 25c.
¼-lb., postpaid, 15c; 1-lb., postpaid, 45c.

If wanted by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

Brussels Sprouts

Ger., Sprossen Kohl; Fr., Choux de Bruxelles; Sp., Breton de Bruselas; Ital., Cavolo di Brusselles.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF (125 days) The plants, which are very hardy, grow two or three feet high, and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts, which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. They are very hardy, and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c; ½-lb., 90c; lb., $1.50, postpaid.

BROCCOLI

Ger., Spargel-Kohl; Fr., Choux Broccoli; Sp., Broculi; Ital., Brocoli.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower, the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same as that given for cauliflower, but will withstand greater extremes of temperature than the former.

EARLY LARGE WHITE FRENCH (90 days) The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; 2 oz., 50c; ½-lb., $1.50, postpaid.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

CABBAGE

Ger., Kohl; Fr., Chou Pommè; Sp., Repolio; Ital., Cavolo Cappuccio.

(We desire to impress upon our friends the fact that the Cabbage seeds listed in this catalogue are as true to name and description as skilled growing can make them. They are mainly grown for us on Long Island or obtained from those famous expert growers in Denmark and Holland. Grown from selected heads, our customers can therefore rely upon getting Cabbage seeds true to name and of the best possible vitality.)

CULTURE: Cabbage requires a rich soil, plowed deep and heavily manured, and the plants must be thoroughly cultivated. The seed bed must not be rich, but when plants are set out for constant and steady growth, frequent application of manure is almost necessary. Close watch must be kept for insect enemies and their destruction effected immediately on the first appearance. Eternal vigilance and persistent labor is essential to a good cabbage crop. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO GROW CABBAGE," will be mailed on request.

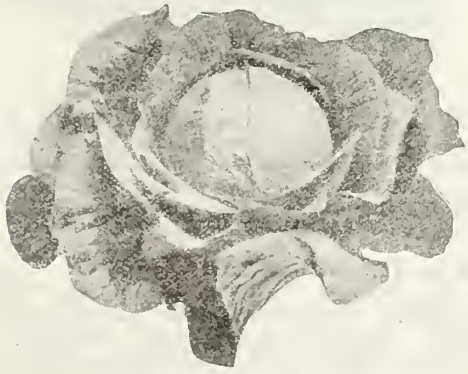
One ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants, and six ounces should be sown to set out an acre. Ready for market in 60 to 150 days, according to variety. Intelligently grown, it is a most profitable trucker's crop.

FIRST EARLY SORT
POINTED HEAD VARIETIES.

Early Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (75 days) The earliest and hardest heading of first early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness, not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better, and there are few as good. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled. Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. Head conical, very compact, solid and excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting.

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE (80 days) This new earliest of all ball-shaped Cabbages is unrivalled as the most equally maturing and large heading early Cabbage in existence. The heads are of exceptionally large size for so early a variety, and are all maturing at the same time. They average about 5 pounds each in weight; are very solid, with small core, and of fine quality. The plant is of vigorous habit, but compact, with short stem and a few outer leaves. The leaves are light green, rather small, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth, and always tightly folded. It is equally as early as Jersey Wakefield. Its earliness, compact growth, uniformity and size of heads, firmness and excellent quality combine to make this Cabbage the most valuable one for the market gardening trade.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD (or large) (85 days) Of the same appearance, habit and general character as the Jersey Wakefield, excepting the heads are larger. Large, solid, half-pointed heads of good quality. Leaves rather large, smooth and thick; exceedingly hardy; producing fully twice as much per acre as Early Jersey Wakefield.

EARLY YORK (90 days) Heads small, heart-shaped, firm and tender.

SECOND SORTS

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH (90 days) Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second-early sort. The plant is short stemmed and upright, having few and short leaves. A great favorite owing to its uniform size, good heading and heat resisting. Head large, nearly round or slightly flattened, very solid. The color is more vivid green than the Wakefield; it is maturing with Early Summer. The stems are very short, the leaf stalks bearing leaves clear down to the main stalk; the plants appearing to squat upon the surface of the soil. Matures much earlier than Late Flat Dutch and other sorts grown for market and shipping.

EARLY SUMMER (90 days) An early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large spreading outer leaves. Heads flat, and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Of an excellent quality; the plant has a peculiar bluish tinge. Valuable for both family and market.

SUCCESSION (100 days) A sure heading, long-keeping variety, very similar to All Seasons, but maturing a little later. Heads deep and very firm, having but few outer leaves. This popular second early sort is about ten days later than Henderson's Early Summer, larger in growth and heads more uniform; an excellent keeper. Heads are deep and very firm.

VOLGA (95 days) This is one of the best large Cabbages ever introduced. For uniformity in growth, shape of head and hardiness, we have never seen its equal in a large headed variety. One of the earliest main crop Cabbages of superior quality. Very desirable where a large, uniformly round head with short stem and compact growth is wanted. Matures very early for a variety furnishing such large heads of excellent shape. Very hardy; good keeper.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT (85 days) Pointed head. Belonging to the conical or Wakefield variety, it produces very solid heads. The heads are of the same size as the Jersey Wakefield, but more sharply pointed in form and not so early. The leaves are rich dark green, slightly

CABBAGE—Continued.

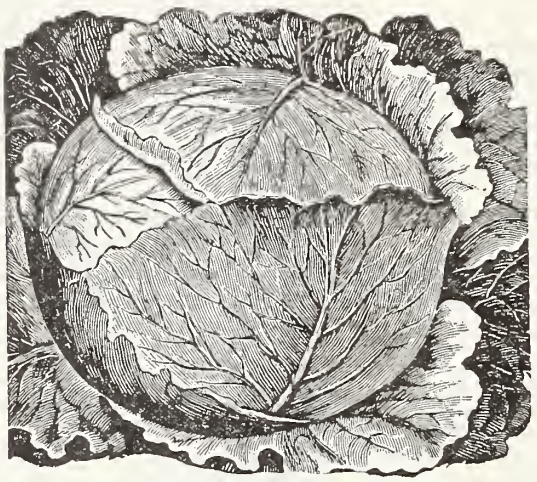
glossy, short and thick, most tightly folding. Owing to these features and besides being of a compact, upright habit of growth, this variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than other kinds. Splendid variety for Kraut.

ALL SEASONS (95 days) One of the largest and most desirable of the second early sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading, with few outer leaves. Heads are extremely hard and solid, round and flattened on top and ready to market nearly as early as Early Summer, while considerably larger in size. Of the best quality. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. One of the most desirable for Kraut.

ALL HEAD EARLY (90 days) Our strain of All Head Early is of special value because of close adherence to the type in habit of growth and the shape and quality of the head. This famous Cabbage is considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, and the most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. Has very few outer leaves; it is equally as good for summer as for winter planting. Plants more compact, leaves smoother and thicker and heads larger and a little more round than the Early Summer. We consider this one of the best second-early sorts on our lists for both the market and home use.

EARLY DRUMHEAD (95 days) A solid flat head variety, maturing a few days after the Wakefield and is one of the most valuable varieties. It is ready for marketing two or three weeks earlier than the Late Drumhead.

LATE OR WINTER SORTS.



Hollander or Danish Ball Head.

HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD (120 days) Since introducing this Cabbage a number of years ago, it has gained in popularity with our truck growers and market gardeners every year, and again for the coming season we are going to have the same stock that has given such satisfaction. A winter cabbage of great celebrity because every head is alike, being round in shape, more dense than any other cabbage, pure white within, and of admirable keeping quality. For main crop and late planting, being one of the best keepers of all winter Cabbages and very desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. The heads are of good marketable size, not so large as Flat Dutch, but very hard, round, fine grained and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. Leaves rather large, thick, bluish green. Stands shipment better than any other late variety.

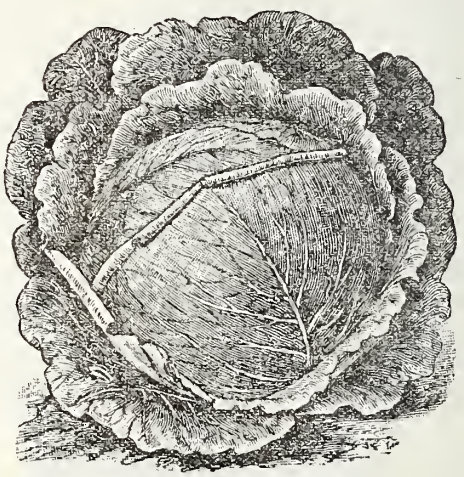
AUTUMN KING OR WORLD BEATER (115 days) An extremely large and solid heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark, bluish green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. Heads are broad, flat, heavy; earlier than Late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short; few outside leaves; a remarkably fine sort. Withstands the sudden changes of our freakish climate with more equanimity than any variety now on the market. From this valuable peculiarity it is the favorite sort with our local gardeners. Add to this the fact that the heads are large and firm, and, under favorable conditions, of most rapid growth.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED (110 days) The largest and surest heading red Cabbage. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH (125 days) We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, deep head. The plant is large with few outer leaves. For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage no strain is superior. As a variety for winter planting it has no superior. Heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat at top, and of a splendid quality. Excellent keeper; considered by many the standard.

REICHARDT'S FROST KING (120 days) A sort which stands out in the open fields all winter without the slightest protection, although the temperature falls as low as zero. High cold winds do not kill it. It is by far the hardiest of any Cabbage grown, and has proved of exceeding value in localities of variable winter temperature, as rapid fluctuations do not hurt it in the least. The Frost King has a strong stem and makes a deep blue and wide leaf which folds over in opposite pairs, making a broad, flat, hard head, all very uniform in size and their period of maturity. This Cabbage is recommended for use in districts where cabbage cultivators run risks of early and late frosts.

SUREHEAD (110 days) A compact growing short-stemmed Cabbage. This Cabbage produces large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type and is remarkable for its certainty to head. Same are uniform, extremely hard, fine in texture. It is very sweet flavored, has but



Premium Late Flat Dutch.

few outer leaves. An excellent sort so largely grown for winter use. Head is large, very solid and uniform in shape. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable. This variety is of very fine flavor, a fine keeper and good for shipping. Heads weighing about 10 pounds each.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (125 days) A large, late variety of great merit, similar to the Late Flat Dutch. We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large, deep head. The plant is large, with few outer leaves. A sure-heading variety which will give good sized heads which are very compact and of excellent quality.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

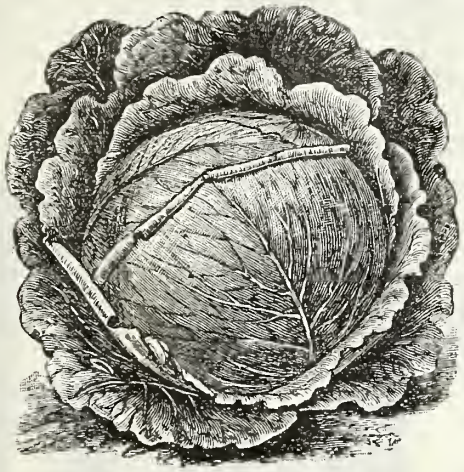
CABBAGE—Continued.

SHORT-STEM DRUMHEAD (90 days) The best of the Drumheads. Matures early; heads are large and borne very close to the ground. This is a fine strain of large Drumhead Cabbage desirable for fall and winter. It is uniform in heading and dwarf in growth. Has very little outer foliage.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK (90 days) An early Drumhead. Sits low on the stalk and makes heads of from 10 to 15 pounds.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY (90 days) Heads solid, toothsome and with a Cauliflower flavor. Leaves "crinkled," the exterior ones green and the interior ones white. Resistent to Cabbage worms.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET Finest and best late Cabbage; stands longer in the field without bursting; excellent keeper and shipper. For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late ripening Cabbage no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top. The leaves extend well over the center line of the head and fold down tightly, forming a compact head. A standard sort of wide celebrity, because of its size and solidity. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; lb., $2.75.



St. Louis Late Market Cabbage.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. See Novelties.

PRICES on Cabbage Seed:

	Pkt.	½-oz.	oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield...	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch..	5	10	15	50	85	1.60
Charleston Wakefield.....	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
All Seasons	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Early Winningstadt	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Danish Ball Head.....	5	10	15	60	1.10	2.00
Autumn King	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	5	10	15	50	75	1.50
Surehead	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
All Head Early.....	5	10	15	60	1.10	2.00
Early Drumhead	5	10	15	40	75	1.50
Large Late Flat Dutch...	5	10	15	40	75	1.50
Large Drumhead	5	10	15	50	85	1.60
Short-Stem Drumhead ...	5	10	15	50	85	1.60
Succession	5	10	15	60	1.10	2.00
Fottler's Brunswick	5	10	15	50	85	1.60
Drumhead Savoy	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Rock Red Mammoth.....	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Early Summer	5	10	15	60	1.10	2.00
Volga	5	10	15	50	90	1.75
Early York	5	10	15	50	90	1.65
Copenhagen Market	10	20	40	1.00	1.75	3.25
Reichardt's Frost King...	10	20	35	1.15	2.00	3.50
St. Louis Late Market....	5	10	20	75	1.25	2.25

All above prices postpaid.

CARROTS

FOR TABLE USE.

Ger., Mohrrueben; Fr., Carotte; Sp., Zonahoria; Ital., Carota.

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our customers to give some of the early table varieties as well as feeding sorts a trial. For horses, and especially as winter feed for milch cows, the Carrot can not be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, and 2½ pounds will sow an acre; crop matures in 70 days, and 400 to 700 bushels can be taken from an acre.

CULTURE: Plow or spade deeply a rich sandy loam. Sow in drills 12 inches apart between the rows, and thin to a stand. For field culture, sow in drills 3 feet apart between the rows, to permit cultivation by horse power. It is best to firm the seed in the ground after sowing, and for this purpose a drill with roller follower should be used.

DANVER'S HALF LONG (75 days) Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. A broad shouldered, cylindrical dark orange variety. Tops of medium size. Roots of medium length, 6 to 8 inches long. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp and tender and of a deep orange color. Our market gardeners and truckers will have nothing else.

OX HEART (65 days) The best of the short varieties, in color, flavor and shape. Tops comparatively small. Roots about 4½ inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet.

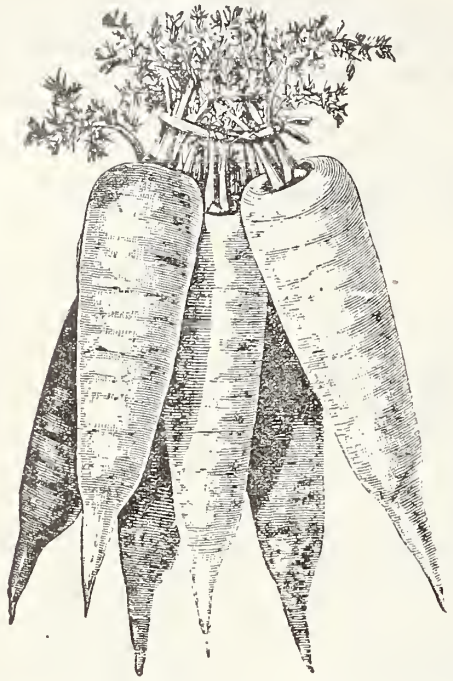
NANTES (65 days) A stump-rooted, one-half long variety. Tops small, roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh, orange, becoming yellow in center. Usually about 5 inches long. Excellent for the market or home garden. A good keeper, quick grower and ready seller.

LONG ORANGE (80 days) The roots of the strain we are offering are very deep orange, long and comparatively thick, often 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter at the crown, tapering regularly to a point; tops are large. Suitable for table use as well as stock feeding, combining great productiveness with uniform shape. When of size suitable for the table the roots are tender and of good quality.

CHANTENAY (65 days) Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump-rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any; is a heavy cropper and undoubtedly one of the best for both market and home garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

CARROTS—Continued.

MARKET GARDENERS' FAVORITE



PRICES on Table Carrots:	Pkt.	oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	lb.
Ox Heart	5	10	25	45	85
Nantes	5	10	25	45	85
Danver's Half Long	5	10	25	45	85
Long Orange	5	10	25	45	85
Chantenay	5	10	25	45	85

All above prices postpaid.

CARROTS

FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Too much can not be said in praise of the Carrot as a wholesome addition to the winter feed for stock. The splendid roots make a desirable change of feed for your cattle when given in connection with grain and dry fodder, therefore they should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

CULTURE: Employ same methods as for Table Carrots.

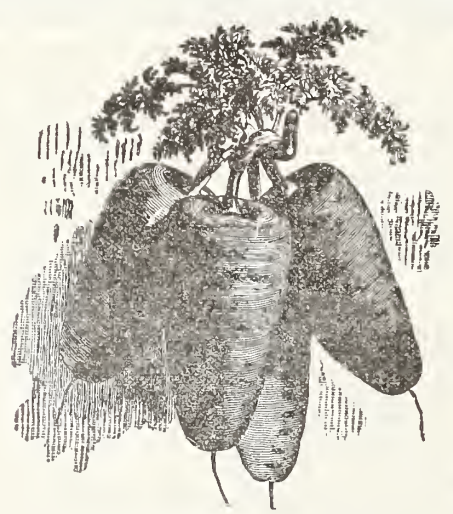
LARGE WHITE BELGIAN (75 days) Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size and are extensively grown for stock feeding.

YELLOW BELGIAN (75 days) A good field variety, similar to White Belgian in shape and size, but of orange color.

NEW MASTODON (85 days) This is the heaviest cropping Carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid, very sweet in flavor, and eagerly eaten by stock. It differs from White Belgian in shape, the roots being shorter and heavier at the shoulder. An important feature is that they are easily gathered and do not break in pulling or storing. The roots frequently measure 12 to 18 inches in circumference and 18 to 20 tons is not an extravagant statement as to yield. We do not hesitate in recommending this variety.

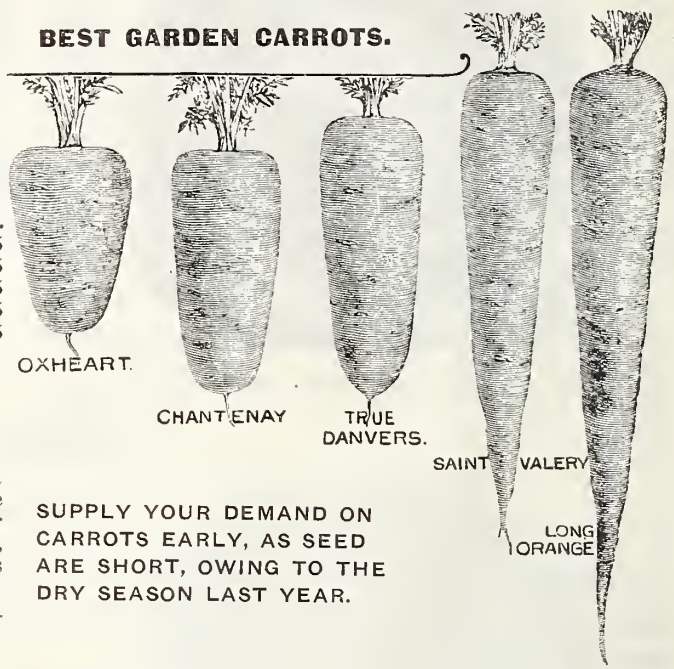
LARGE WHITE VOSGES (100 days) OR IMPROVED SHORT WHITE—A stock variety which is enormously productive and easy to harvest. Color light green above ground, white below; flesh rich, white, solid and crisp; heavy yielding.

FINE FOR HOME USE.



Chantenay.

BEST GARDEN CARROTS.



SUPPLY YOUR DEMAND ON CARROTS EARLY, AS SEED ARE SHORT, OWING TO THE DRY SEASON LAST YEAR.

PRICES on Stock Carrots:

	Pkt.	oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	lb.
Large White Belgian	5	10	20	35	60
Large Yellow Belgian	5	10	20	35	60
New Mastodon	5	10	20	35	60
White Vosges	5	10	20	35	60

All above prices postpaid.

CHERVIL

Ger., Gartenkerbel; Fr., Cerfeuil; Ital, Serfoglio.

A hardy annual, worthy of more general use for flavoring and garnishing. The curled variety is even more beautiful than parsley and can be used to great advantage in beautifying dishes of meats and vegetables.

CULTURE: Sow in early spring in rich, well-prepared soil, and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED Greatly superior to the old plain variety, being earlier, handsomer and having fully as fine perfume and flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

CHICORY

Ger., Cichorienwurzel; Fr., Chicoree; Ital., Cicoria Selvatico.

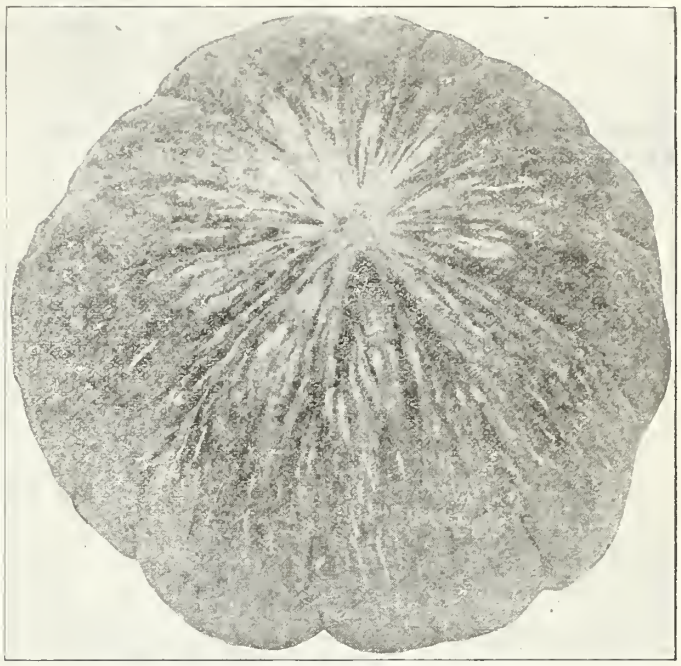
LARGE-ROOTED, OR COFFEE Our stock is the improved type, with very much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. Price, pkg., 5c

R. & S. Co.'s Improved Hybrid Casaba

This is the prince of all the Casabas. The original Turkish Casaba, brought to this country about thirty years ago, found its ideal home in Southern California. This Casaba became hybridized with the Montreal Muskmelon. This produced a delicious Casaba, but too large and too soft to become a popular market melon for all purposes. The shipper could not use it, and the peddler could not handle it with profit, but the consumer called for it. By careful selection for several years we now have the Prince of all Casabas. It is about the size of a large Hackensack muskmelon, a good solid keeper and shipper, with a most delicious flavor. Whether you plant several hills or several acres, plant this Prince of All Casabas.

Two years ago we gave this the title of "Prince of All Casabas," with the above description. The title passed not only unchallenged, but further confirmed by universal praise. Our testimonials would more than fill this book. Be sure to ask for the improved strain.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 75c; 1-lb., $2.50, postpaid.



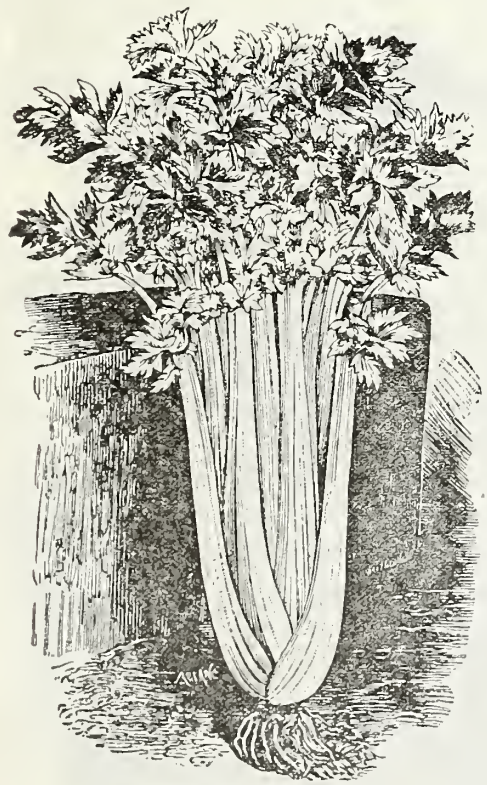
R. & S. Co.'s Improved Hybrid Casaba.

CELERY

Ger., Sellerie; Fr., Celeri; Sp., Apio; Ital., Sedano.

CULTURE: Sow in December, January and February in hotbeds for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into trenches about 4 inches deep, 9 wide and 2½ feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart.

An ounce will produce about 3000 plants, and one pound will plant an acre. Ready for market in 110 to 150 days.



Golden Self-Blanching.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (110 days) This is the best Celery for early use. This variety is now the leading sort in all markets as an early Celery. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the White Plume, and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early, producing dwarfer and much larger bunches of broad, heavy stalks, blanching to a deep golden yellow. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 45c; oz., 75c; ¼-lb., $2.25; lb., $8.00, postpaid.

GIANT PASCAL (140 days) One of the best for fall and winter use. It is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and adds to the general good quality of its parent superior keeping qualities. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly. The heart is golden yellow and very attractive. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.75, postpaid.

WHITE PLUME (120 days) A handsome, very early variety much in demand as a market sort. Leaves light bright green with tips almost white, of a very good flavor, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., $2.00.

FLAVORING CELERY This is old seed and is used only for flavoring soups and pickles; making celery salt, celery bitters, etc. Price per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per lb., 40c.

GERMAN CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY (120 days) Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they are fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 40c.

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

COLLARDS

Ger., Blaetter-Kohl; Fr., Chou.

Nearly related to and should be treated like Cabbage; extensively grown throughout the South for "Greens." Our stock is Georgia grown.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN, OR CREOLE (75 days) This is the white or green stemmed variety, growing two or three feet high and forming a large, loose, open head or cluster of leaves, with a rather long stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves their quality.

Collards.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c, postpaid.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM (75 days) Favorite and standard for South Texas. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 10c; per ¼-lb., 25c; per lb., 75c, postpaid.

Corn Salad or Fetticus

Ger., Feldsalat; Fr., Mache; Ital., Valeriana.

Sown either in fall or spring, it will produce an abundance of leaves which may be used as a salad; can also be used and cooked like spinach throughout the winter and spring. One ounce will cover 20 square feet.

LARGE SEEDED Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Chives or Schnittlauch

Chives are very hardy and perennial members of the onion family. They are grown exclusively for their tops. Planted in clumps in any garden soil, they grow rapidly, and increase so as to render a division necessary. The tops appear very early in spring and can be cut throughout the season. They are fine for flavoring steaks and salads of all kinds.

Roots, per bunch, 25c by mail, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

Ger., Blumenkohl; Fr., Chow-fleur; Sp., Califlor; Ital., Cavol-flore.

An ounce of seed will make about 2000 plants; four ounces will plant an acre. Ready for table in 100 days or less.

CULTURE: Same as for Cabbage. For spring crop, sow seed in January in hot bed, and transplant to cold frame when large enough to handle. As soon as danger of frost is past, set out in the open in rows 2½ feet apart and 1½ feet in the row. The soil for Cauliflower should be rich, anyway the same as for Cabbage. Plenty of good manure should be well incorporated with the soil, and plenty of cultivating and hoeing should follow this up. For a fall crop, seeds should be sown in July or August to be ready for market before frost. The size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved if water is supplied during long dry spells frequently. After the heads begin to form, the leaves are to be drawn over and tied together to protect it from the sun and to keep it white. Plant lice will be found serious pests to attack this crop. Effective remedies are dusting with tobacco dust or spraying with tobacco tea or kerosene emulsion.

SELECTED SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER (90 days) Is superior to all others. It is the earliest of all Cauliflowers. Its close-growing, compact habit enables one-third more

Selected Snowball Cauliflower.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

to be planted on the same space of ground than can be done with other varieties. For forcing under glass during winter and spring, Snowball is peculiarly adapted, from its dwarf growth and short outer leaves, and for this purpose no other Cauliflower is now so largely grown. Especially adapted to South Texas. The plants are compact, with few short outside leaves. Heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white, and curd-like. Our strain of Snowball Cauliflower, grown by the most expert Danish and other European growers, is excellent and is intended to supply the most critical trade with seed that can be depended upon as the very best.

Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 60c; ½-oz., $1.15; 1 oz., $2.00.

AUTUMN GIANT (115 days) Late, strong habit, large, compact heads and large leaves for protection. Price per pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

ALGIERS (110 days) A late sure-flowering sort of excellent quality. Plants large, of upright growth, the leaves protecting the heads so that they will endure uninjured a frost that would ruin most other sorts. Price per pkt., 20c; ½-oz., $1.25; oz., $2.00.

EARLIEST DWARF ERFURT (95 days) An early variety, with large heads, produced on short, compact stalks. Outside leaves are short; almost as early as Snowball. Heads of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. Per pkt., 15c; ¼-oz., 60c; ½-oz., $1.00; oz., $1.75.

DRY WEATHER (Copenhagen) (100 days) This is the one to try if you have had trouble growing Cauliflower. Medium early, very large and sure to head. Seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief. Will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other kind we have ever seen. Pkt., 20c; ¼-oz., 60c; ½-oz., $1.15; oz., $2.00.

DANISH PERFECTION. See Novelties.

COTTON

All of our COTTON SEED, with the exception of our native seed, is obtained from districts where the boll weevil is unknown, and is, therefore, free from the germ of this abominable pest. Our seeds will be found as true to name as skilled growing can produce them. Prices on large lots and car lots furnished on application.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC This Cotton is so well known among growers that it does not need very much introduction. It is a thrifty, large five-lock Cotton, and is practically storm-proof. It is a strong, stout plant, and a vigorous grower, and produces a good, strong lint, and will produce a lint yield of 33⅓ to 38 per cent.

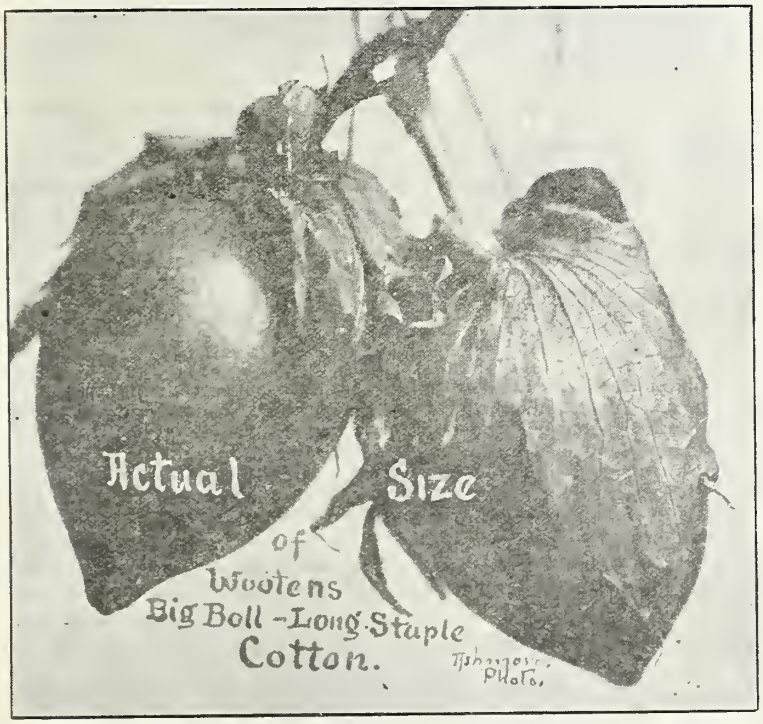
Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50c; bushel, $1.50.

KING'S IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY Owing to the extreme earliness of production this variety has been called "The Weevil Beater." If the boll weevil has appeared in your district, by all means plant King's Improved and your crop will be harvested before the weevil wakes up. The percentage of lint is very high. The bolls are small and the plants are very strong and large producers, and it is a good early marketable Cotton.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck 75c; bushel, $2.00.

MEBANE'S IMPROVED Too much praise can not be given to this wonderful native Texas Cotton. Produces a good, strong staple; is a heavy yielder; stalks of uniform size; large five-lock bolls. Very frequently forty bolls will turn out a pound of cotton. This variety is in greater demand in boll weevil sections than any other sort, because it is earlier than any other large boll sort. The bolls of this variety open out widely but the lint is set firmly in the boll, making it to a great extent a storm-proof sort. Easy to pick, each boll giving a handful of Cotton, and always turning out over 36 per cent lint, generally 37½ to 40 per cent lint. This Cotton is fast taking the place of other varieties of older origin and Cotton imported from other States.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50c; bushel, $1.50.



ARISCONTI (Drouth Resister) This marvelous Cotton is a hybrid and has been crossed between Caranonica and Sea Island Cotton by Mr. Leon Van Meldert, of Cedar Bayou, Texas. It is late in maturing, roots deeply and will resist drouth better than any other kind. The bushes of this Cotton attain a height of from 6 to 7 feet, and branch out heavily. It produces about 500 bolls on one stalk, containing 3 to 4 locks with an exceptionally long and fine fiber—2 to 2½ inches in length—of extra strong quality. The seeds of this variety are perfectly black and free from lint. Owing to the extra fine staple and fiber, its market value is twice as much as middling Cotton. It should be planted 6 feet apart, requiring 3 pounds of seed per acre, if planted by hand, taking 3 to 4 seeds to the hill. Won first prize at Dallas Fair for best lint Cotton. Price, $1.00 per pound.

ROWDEN'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL PROLIFIC It has the largest sale of any Cotton ever sold in Texas, and all who plant it say it is the best Big Boll Cotton

COTTON—Continued.

they have ever grown. It is far superior to the famous Storm-Proof in hanging in the boll. It also over one-thirds itself, 1400 pounds Seed Cotton making 500 pounds lint; staple equal to any grown in Texas, and will show a lint yield of 33⅓ to 38 per cent, and the ordinary picker can easily pick from 300 pounds to 500 pounds per day. We recommend this Cotton to our customers. Each boll of Cotton is a handful in itself. Selected seed. Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 50c; bushel, $1.50.

Durango Cotton.

WOOTEN'S COLUMBIA BIG BOLL LONG STAPLE COTTON Boll Long Staple Cotton is one of the earliest, most prolific and drouth-resisting Cottons ever planted in Texas. It forms medium large leaves and has very large bolls, with 70 per cent five-locks, which holds the Cotton firmly and is therefore fairly storm-proof. The lint varies in length, from 1⅛ to 1⅜ inches, and is not only long and of fine milling quality, but also very strong. it is one of the best yielders, the quantity of lint being 32 per cent, and was sold at 18c to 22c per pound. Requires no special gin to gin it, the method being simply to raise the gin breast in order to run a loose roll. The staple will run 1 3/16 to 1 3/8 inches. light soil giving the finest fibre, heavy soil the greatest per cent of lint. The yield per acre being equal to any of the short staple varieties. Plant in 2-foot rows 15 inches apart, one bushel to the acre.

Express or freight, not prepaid, peck, 60c; bushel, $2 00.

DURANGO COTTON The Durango Cotton a new type of Long Staple Cotton, although grown and selected in Texas for several years, and introduced by the Depariment of Agriculture, came from the Mexican State of DURANGO. The lint of this Cotton is of an excellent quality and attains a length of from 1 3/16 to 1¼ inches; bolls are of medium or rather large size; under favorable conditions about 60 to the pound, conic-oval shaped, with rather smooth surface. The proportion of five-locked bolls varies, usually from 40 to 50 per cent. The plant is of strong, upright growth, very productive and opens its bolls well. Foliage is rather deep green, reddening early in the season. Leaves of medium size, usually with 5 to 7 narrow lobes, letting the sunlight into the plant, being a desirable character where the plants make a rank growth. The product of this Cotton has been sold at from 2c to 10c a pound above the prevailing market price of Short Staple Cotton, premiums of 5c to 6c being the rule. The Durango Cotton is less injured by drouth than other Long Staple varieties and has long outyielded Short Staple varieties, and produces lint of much higher value.

By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 60c; bushel, $2.00.

CRESS

Ger., Kresse; Fr., Cresson; Sp., Mastruco; Ital., Agretto.

CULTURE: The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS This small salad is much used with lettuce; also for garnishing, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c, postpaid.

TRUE WATER This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 55c; ¼-lb., $1.00; 1 lb., $3.00, postpaid.

CUCUMBERS

Ger., Gurken; Fr., Concombre; Sp., Pepino; Ital., Citriolo.

An ounce will plant 100 hills; 2½ pounds will plant an acre. Ready for market in 50 days from planting.

CULTURE: If planted before danger of frost is passed, they must be protected. Sow in hills 3x4 feet, 10 to 12 seeds to the hill, and after they sprout, thin to 5 to 6, always selecting those which seem most vigorous. In each hill, before planting, put a shovelful of well rotted manure. Keep down the weeds with cultivator and hoe. Keep a watchful eye for insects and destroy them as fast as they appear. Our Cucumber seeds are the most profitable for the market gardener or trucker, as they are the most satisfactory for the family garden. They are grown to our order by the very best growers, who are specialists, and reside in localities peculiarly adapted to the maturing of the different varieties. Don't fail to plant for a fall crop of Cucumbers.

NOTE: Growers will be wise to scatter tobacco stems thickly over their Cucumber beds, as they materially keep down destructive insects. On the first appearance of insects, spray and SPRAY THOROUGHLY with tobacco tea, fish oil soap or kerosene emulsion. Don't sprinkle—SPRAY.

DAVIS PERFECT (50 days) A first-class variety for forcing under glass; also for outdoor culture. This very desirable new sort originated with one of the largest market gardeners. In color, a dark, glossy green, shape slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white. It is as early as the earliest strain of white spine; heavy yielder. With very few seeds, the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

KLONDIKE (60 days) A medium early white spined Cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. Fruits grow about 8 inches long, uniform in size and shape. Color, dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is effected less by the hot sun than any other. Its size, shape and splendid color make this sort very desirable for shipping.

EARLY FORTUNE (55 days) Highly esteemed for the attractive, medium sized pickles which it produces. It bears profusely. The fruits are dark green, tender, crisp, and fine for slicing. They are of uniform, cylindrical shape.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE Beautiful in shape and color and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. The vine is vigorous and productive and comes into full bearing somewhat later than Early White Spine. The mature fruits are about 8 to 9 inches long.

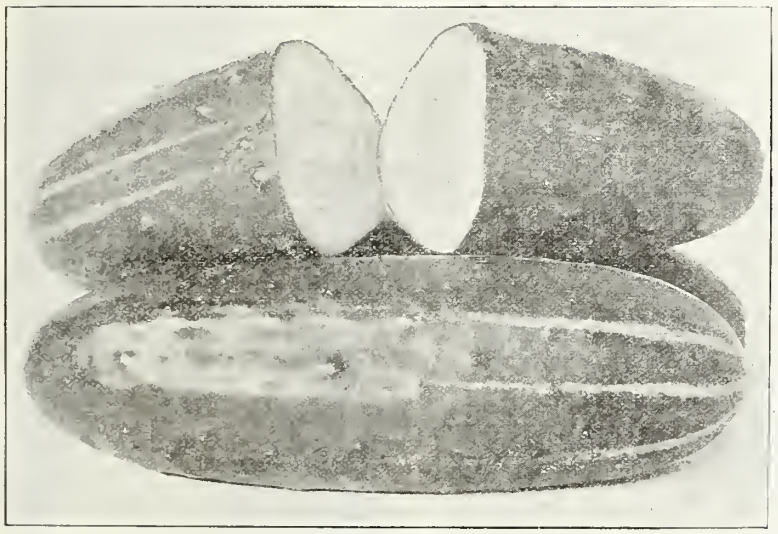
TAILBY'S HYBRID Remarkably free from culls, prolific, retains color a long time, and adapted to all uses.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER The vines are extra strong and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit, it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from 40 to 50 cucumbers growing on a single plant.

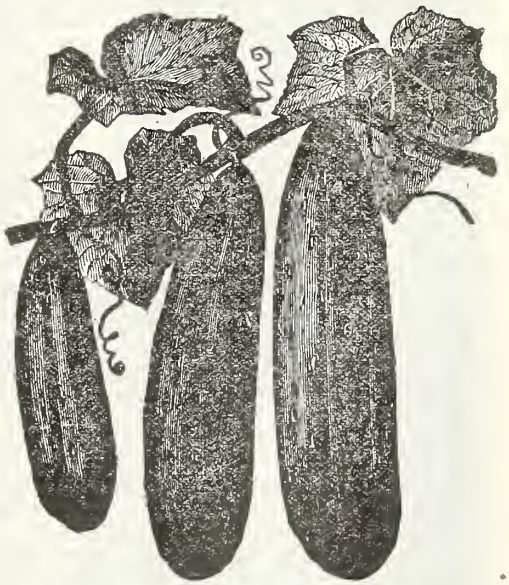
PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE (65 days) The small Cucumbers of this splendid variety are short, cylindrical and blunt-ended, making, when packed in bottles, very handsome, showy pickles of the very best quality. For this purpose we recommend the variety more highly than any other sort.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN A very small, oval-shaped prickly variety, quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should be pickled when young. Seed germinates slowly.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE (55 days) A selection from the Early White Spine, being more pointed at both ends. Young fruits are crisp and tender and dark green in color. Preferred by many for small pickles. Excellent for slicing. Fruits growing about 6½ to 7 inches long. Flesh is white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive.



Klondike.



Improved Long Green.

EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE Smooth, round, handsomely colored fruits, 8 to 10 inches long and very regular in size and form; of excellent quality. Crisp and tender at all stages of its growth, and slow to make seed.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN (65 days) Vines very vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; also the mature fruits are sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and dark green in color, and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock.

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN Has all the good traits of the Improved Long Green, with the additional one of being extra early in attaining market size.

EARLY FRAME A good early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. As it is a very small variety, it is used extensively for pickling.

EARLY CLUSTER (50 days) A very productive variety, bearing its fruits in clusters of two and three. Vines are hardy and very vigorous. Fruits short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom end; crisp and tender. Used for pickling as well as slicing.

LONG GREEN TURKEY A long variety, attaining a length of from 15 to 18 inches when grown. Very fine and productive.

PRICES on Cucumbers:

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	1-lb.
Klondike	5	10	25	40	75
Extra Long White Spine	5	10	30	45	85
Tailby's Hybrid	5	10	30	45	85
Improved Long Green	5	10	30	45	85
Extra Early Long Green	5	10	30	45	85
Early Frame	5	10	25	40	75
Long Green Turkey	5	10	30	45	85
Early Cluster	5	10	25	40	75
Arlington White Spine	5	10	30	45	85
Japanese Climbing	5	15	40	70	1.25
Perfect Jersey Pickle	5	10	30	45	85
West India Gherkin	5	15	45	80	1.50
Early Fortune	5	10	30	45	85
Evergreen White Spine	5	10	30	45	85
Davis Perfect	5	10	30	45	85

Above prices are all prepaid. If wanted by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

THOROUGHBRED FIELD CORN

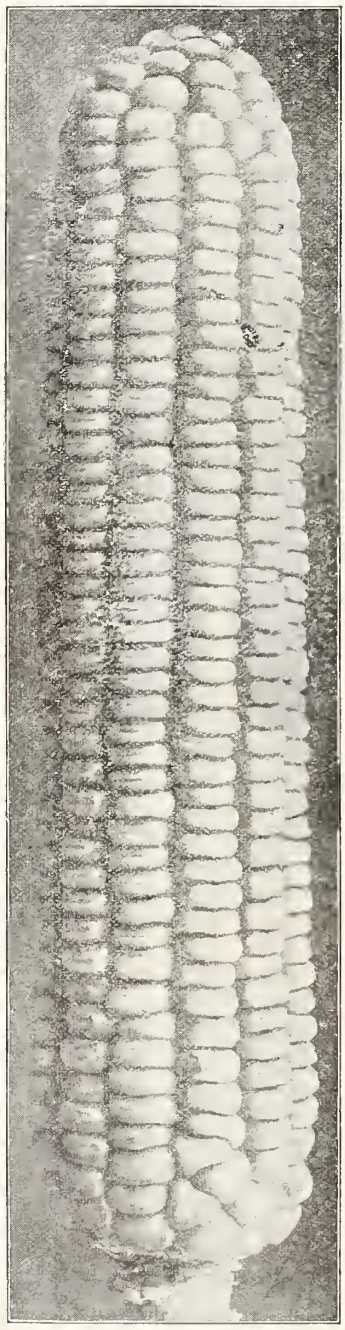
Fully realizing the great importance of supplying the farmer with the highest quality of Seed Corn, we have given this branch of our business special study, exercising the greatest care in growing and securing seed of the highest standard of purity and quality—fully matured, plump, sound, fresh and clean.

Pure Bred Seed All of our Northern Corn is grown for us by experts on the famous Nishna Valley Farms, Iowa, which is the greatest seed corn producing district in the world—Corn that is vigorous, plump, hardy and full of life.

It pays to renew your seed stock of field corn. DO NOT INBREED. It will cut down your yield and you will not know why. Pure Bred Seed from a prolific strain only should be used. Never attempt to plant Corn that has not had the butt and tip kernels removed, and has not been milled and graded to remove kernels of irregular size.

Varieties offered have all been grown from finest selected stock seed, which was picked in the field. Long grains, small cob, long ear, well filled tip and butt; grains uniform from end to end of cob; vigorous stalks, two to three ears to the stalk, ears borne high above the ground—all these are important things to watch in getting Seed Corn. All of our seed is planted, grown, harvested and raised with these things in mind, and practiced, and it is good seed in every way.

Corn is one of the most important crops, not only in the United States, but of the entire world. A good crop in the United States represents a farm value twice as great as the cotton crop.



Squaw Corn.

Warm Land for Corn Fall plowed ground will average ten degrees warmer through the spring than that plowed in the spring. Corn planted on land that has been plowed in the fall will germinate better and the early growth will be more vigorous.

To make a good reservoir for the storage of rain, good soil should be plowed deep in the fall, especially after a crop of cow peas, peanuts or other leguminous plants, as this preserves the moisture for a large expansion of the Corn roots, besides aerating, loosening and making the soil alive to twice the usual depth. On sandy soils especially a good plan is to disk or harrow in the fall, sow for a cover crop, such as Burr Clover, Vetch or grains, as this, after being turned under, adds considerable organic matter to the soil.

Spring harrowing is very advisable, as this stops the evaporation of the moisture and also closes all the air holes formed by hard clods of earth; pulverizing the clods makes a better seed bed and assures a free growth to the tender plants. A poor preparation of the soil means a large expense in cultivating the crop, together with small yields.

CULTURE: Plant in hills 3x3 feet, and cultivate shallow, but continuously. When the Corn is "laid by," plant Cow Peas in the water furrow. If no other variety can be had, Black Eyes will do. The Cow Peas will nitrogenize the soil and at the same time provide food for your stock, to say nothing of what your family will eat.

SQUAW We sold quite a lot of this Corn in Texas the past season, and it has certainly come to stay. Some of our farmers say it is the best Corn they ever planted. It is a natural drouth resister. In yield it surpasses anything we have ever grown. Ears grow from 10 to 12 inches long and carry 10 to 24 rows plump grain. One of the quickest maturing varieties; matures 85 days after planting. We can not too strongly recommend this Corn. This Corn can be planted in spring and summer and makes two crops. A great many people prefer it to Mexican June Corn. Makes splendid roasting ears. It has a small, long ear, and is the original Indian Corn. The grains are peculiar, some being red, blue, speckled and white—more blue than any other color; has very plump grains and always fills out in any season and should be tried by every Corn grower.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL Undoubtedly and unqualifiedly the best all-round Corn on earth. An entirely distinct pearl white variety of Corn; especially adapted to our Gulf Coast region. Ears grow large and smooth, 10 to 12 inches long, 16 to 20 rows of kernels. It is very productive, and ears are very heavy. Grains are extra deep and wide; cob is very small; matures in 85 to 90 days. It is pearly white, rich in saccharine matter, prolific, ears well shaped and quick to mature. It is unexcelled as a stock food and makes an excellent roasting ear. Under favorable conditions roasting ears can be pulled in 42 days.

IOWA SILVER MINE A snow-white Corn of larger grain than the Champion; an excellent field Corn. Silver Mine is one of the leading varieties of pure white Corn with a white cob; its desirable characteristics being deep grain full of oil, ears well filled out, small space between the rows, and a good yielder even on poor soil. The stalks are rather short and heavy, ears are of uniform type; 16 to 20 rows, deep, pure white kernels set on small white cob, which dries out very readily and makes this sort earlier for market or cribbing than any other kind. Silver Mine is well adapted to a wide range of soils; it will frequently shell out 62 pounds of corn from 70 pounds of ears. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

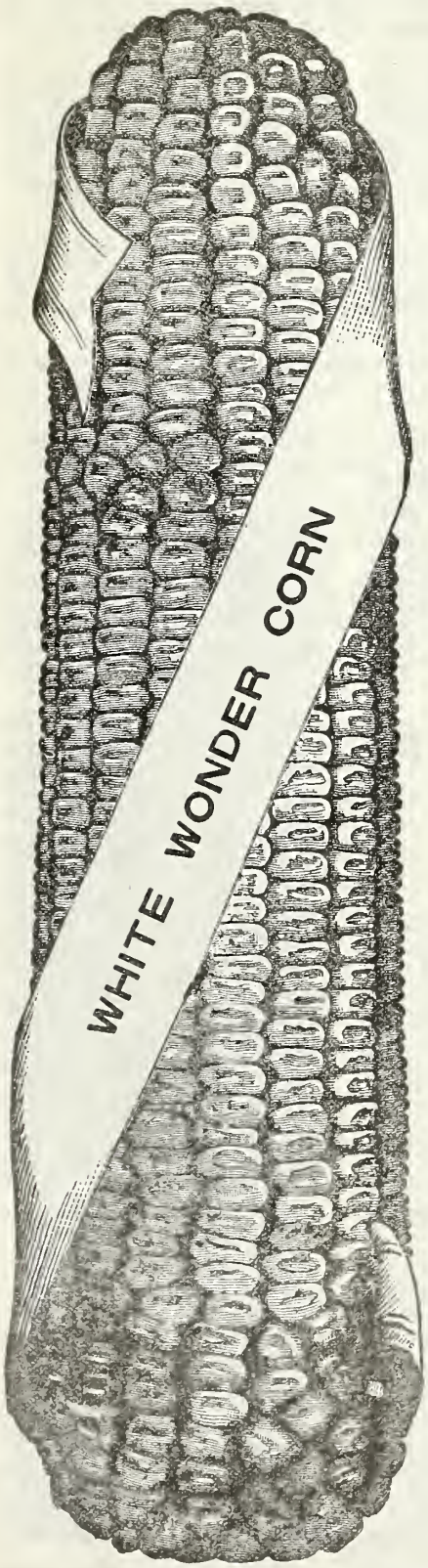
WHITE ELEPHANT This variety is well adapted to our climate, and in every sense of the word an elephant all around. Recommended to planters who seek a corn with a very large ear, large stalk and medium big cob; not a handsome Corn, but fills the wagon box. As early as Silver Mine, it is nearly one-half longer, and by many claimed to be the largest corn grown. Very large white ears of unusual size and length. On good land ears will run from 11 to 15 inches long; grains ⅝ inch; very wide and thick; rows, 14 to 16; cobs pure white, of medium size; cylindrical butts slightly swelled. Matures in 100 days. Price, bu., $2.00; ½-bu., $1.10; peck, 60c; ½-peck, 35c, not prepaid.

KING OF THE EARLIEST The earliest and most prolific yellow Corn known, and the one most generally planted in this section of the State.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

SEED CORN—Continued.

WHITE WONDER This Corn originated in Oklahoma, and has been demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather conditions, and has become a general favorite with planters of South Texas. In favorable seasons this Corn will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties make from 35 to 50 bushels. It is the only early variety that matures large ears, ripening at the same time as the earliest. Being a luxuriant and rapid grower it shades the ground early in the season, thus conserving the moisture and enabling the Corn to withstand the drouth.



IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT A standard variety and one of the very best yellow grained Corns for the South. A most excellent variety; has straight rows. The cobs are of medium size, and are extra well filled at the tip and butt, with splendid deep kernels of light golden yellow color. Kernels are hard and moderately dented. Matures in 100 days. It is a vigorous grower, heavy yielder and a very popular stock Corn. It has given good satisfaction wherever planted, and we highly recommend it to anyone who has not already given it a trial.

MASTODON A large grain, large-eared, early maturing yellow corn, maturing in 60 days. This variety is locally known as "Yellow Dent," and is very generally planted.

LEGAL TENDER A next-early Yellow Dent, the grains of which are narrower and a fraction longer than the Mastodon.

BLOODY BUTCHER A most beautiful large-grained Red Corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring from 10 to 12 inches long and containing from 15 to 20 rows of splendid deep grains.

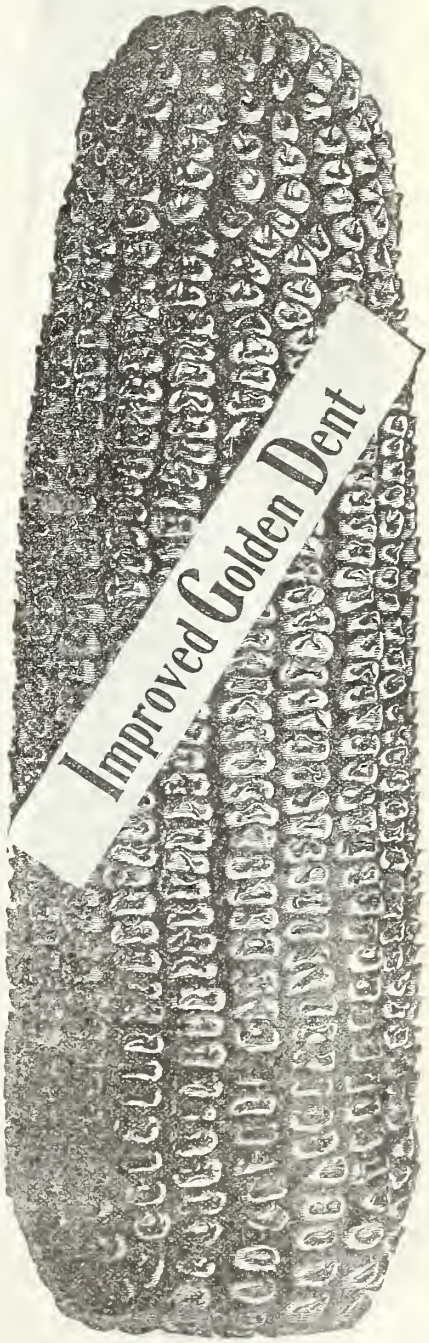
TUXPAN A White Corn of Mexican origin, which is said to be nearly weevil-proof; a vigorous grower, and can be planted either for early or late crops, and not infrequently is planted for both. We have been very careful in keeping our strain pure.

STRAWBERRY One of the best feeding varieties grown. Enormously productive, with ears of very large size.

GOURD SEED OR SHOE-PEG A Southern White Dent Corn. Has a very large ear, usually measuring 9 to 11 inches in circumference and 7 to 10 inches in length. Often has 28 rows of kernels to the ear. Makes a very large stalk of medium height. Splendid for roasting ears. Matures in about 120 days, and yields from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

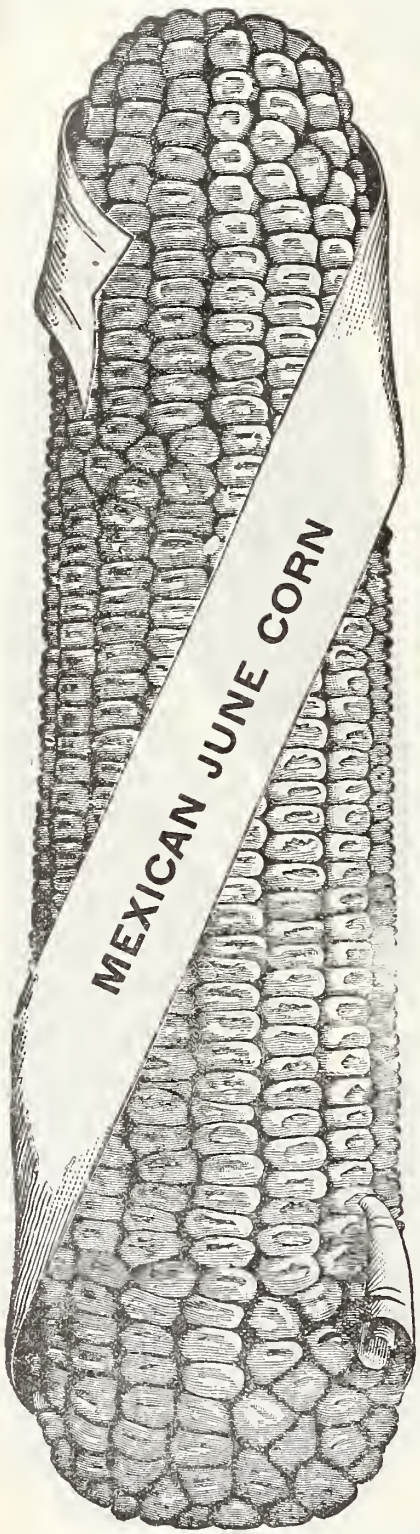
GOLDEN BEAUTY (100 days) The ears are perfect shape, with from 10 to 14 straight rows of bright yellow grains; remarkable in size, and filled out completely to the end of the cob. The richnes of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect as perfect a type as it could be possible to have. Crop Short.

HICKORY KING A prolific White Dent Corn, with large grains and remarkably small cob. Two and three ears are frequently borne on a stalk. This Corn comes nearly being all Corn and no cob, the grain being so large that one



SEED CORN—Continued.

of them will cover the end of the cob. Ears are from 7 to 10 inches long; very productive and very desirable for roasting ear Corn. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for this localtiy. Ears fill out well; it is just the right sort for stock feeding. It matures fully in from 110 to 120 days.



IOWA GOLD MINE Iowa Gold Mine is quite similar in appearance to the Silver Mine, but is a trifle earlier in maturing. In this Corn we have found one that combines the good qualities of all the Yellow Dent varieties. The length of the grain is one of its special features, which, combined with a medium sized cob, makes it a heavy yielding Corn. From 70 pounds of ears 60 to 62 pounds of shelled Corn may be obtained. The color of the grain throughout is bright yellow. Among the different yellow varieties the Iowa Gold Mine has the finest appearance, both on the cob and shelled. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

IMPROVED EARLY LEAMING The ideal Corn for the stock raiser; does well everywhere. Hardy, vigorous and thrifty. There are varieties which excel in size, production and other points, but no kind is more dependable. The grain is deep; color dark yellow, and is very rich in oil and protein. It is a most excellent feeding variety, and a very popular sort for silage purposes, as the foliage grows profusely and fine and makes the sweetest fodder and silage. One hundred day variety.

TEXAS YELLOW This variety is one of the heaviest croppers and a sure yielder. Stalks are grown to a height of 7 to 8 feet, which is rather large and low. Ears are usually 10 to 12 inches in length, forming 16 to 20 rows of kernels. The latter are deep, long and well proportioned. Matures in 90 to 100 days.

TEXAS WHITE A splendid variety; makes enormous ears, measuring 12 inches. Grain is large and deep; white cob. Will surely please everyone who plants it.

KANSAS WHITE A selected White Corn, much used by large planters; an excellent Corn, but, being without a "pedigree," is usually sold at only a slight advance on select high-grade Corn.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE This pure-bred variety seems to be a running mate to Reid's Yellow Dent, and we do not hesitate to recommend it highly because it is worthy of all the praise given. In appearance it resembles Iowa Silver Mine some, but is larger and coarser. Ears are well filled out at both ends. Ears 8 to 11 inches long, with 18 to 24 rows of kernels. Grain is very deep, a little rough. Cobs white, of medium size. It is a wonderful yielder, and although well adapted to thin land, it can be depended upon to make enormous yields on richer fields. Our seed is genuine. Matures in 120 days.

PRICES on Corn:	½-Pk.	Pk.	½-Bu.	Bu.
White Elephant	35	60	1.10	2.00
Champion White Pearl	30	50	95	1.85
Iowa Silver Mine	30	50	95	1.85
Mastodon	35	60	1.10	2.00
King of the Earliest	35	60	1.10	2.00
Legal Tender	35	60	1.10	2.00
Strawberry	40	70	1.30	2.50
Hickory King (Crop Short)	40	75	1.40	2.75
Tuxpan (Crop Short)	40	75	1.40	2.75
Improved Golden Dent	35	60	1.10	2.00
Gourd Seed or Shoe-Peg (Crop Short)	40	75	1.40	2.75
White Wonder	35	65	1.15	2.20
Squaw	35	65	1.15	2.25
Kansas White	30	55	1.00	1.90
Texas White	30	55	1.00	1.90
Texas Yellow	35	65	1.15	2.00
Golden Beauty	35	65	1.15	2.25
Iowa Gold Mine	30	50	95	1.75
Bloody Butcher	40	65	1.15	2.25
Improved Early Leaming	30	60	1.00	1.90
Boone County White	35	60	1.10	2.00

Above prices by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Write for prices in large quantities.

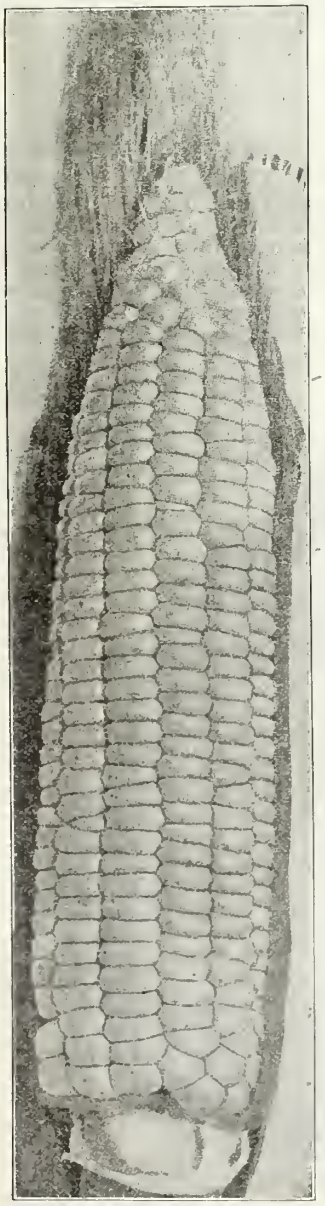
Dwarf Mexican June Corn

IMPORTED MEXICAN JUNE CORN The best success is obtained from imported June Corn. Texas grown June Corn will not give as good results. June Corn is a dry weather crop. Its roots reach deep in the soil and draw nourishment from a depth never attained by our more Northern Corn. The only possible failure of a crop is during a very wet season. This Corn grows only from 6 to 8 feet high, and planted as late as July 15 it will produce roasting ears by September 15. Can be planted up to August 1, but general planting season is May, June, July. This Corn is grown by the most experienced and trustworthy grower, and you can absolutely depend on its genuineness. Prices: 30c per qt., postpaid; express or freight at purchaser's expense, qt., 15c; ½-pk., 45c; pk., 75c; ½-bu., $1.35; bu., $2.50.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

Sweet, Sugar or Garden Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM (Earliest and best extreme early) One of the sweetest Corns grown; the plant attains a height of only 3 to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears to the stalk. The ears are compactly filled with kernels, which when ready for the table are cream yellow. Golden Bantam is the hardiest Sweet Corn, therefore can be planted with safety earlier than other varieties. The ears are from 5 to 7 inches long, but what it lacks in size is fully made up in its productiveness and its surpassingly delicious flavor. It is valuable because the ears, protected by a good, firm husk, are not liable to smut, as is often the case with Sweet Corn. A single trial of its splendid quality will convince that it is actually the finest flavored of all Sweet Corns.



Golden Bantam Sugar Corn.

WHITE SNOWFLAKE CORN This is considered one of the best white garden varieties ever introduced in the South. The stalks grow from 7 to 8 feet and produce two good-size ears each, the cob of which is very small and the grains deep. It is a splendid Corn for shelling and of fine quality for roasting.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS (52 days) A splendid Garden Corn, with small grains and ears, but maturing early and bringing the highest prices in the market. This is not a sweet Corn, but produces ears well filled with tender, white grains. On account of its hardiness and hard, round grain, it can be planted very early.

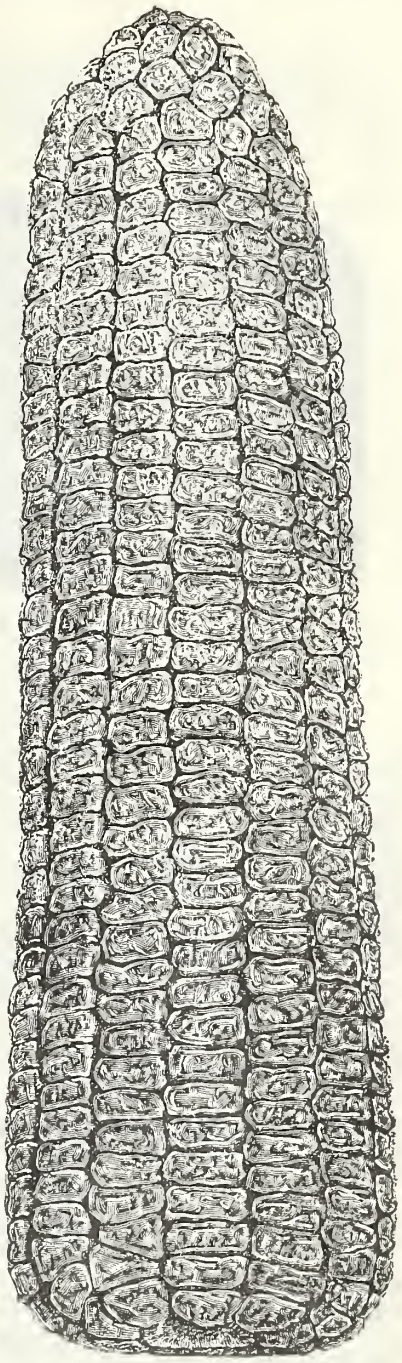
EARLY ADAMS Following the Extra Early in season, but with larger grains and ears, but about 7 days later. This variety is equally as hardy as the preceding; forms stalks 6 to 7 feet high; ears well filled with excellent white kernels, which are larger than the Extra Early. This Corn is the favorite with our market gardeners for extra early roasting ears.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (70 days) It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are encased in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ears for several days longer than other Corns. Kernels are pearly white. A Sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar. It is the most delicious of the late sorts.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (80 days) Hardy and productive, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in a fresh condition suitable for cooking. The ears are large, having more than 15 rows of deep, luscious kernels. Most popular sort amongst late Sugar Corns. The old standard variety, too well known to more than mention.

MAMMOTH SUGAR A large late variety, having ears of mammoth size, 15 to 20 rows. Quality excellent, not exceeded by any variety. A week later than Stowell's Evergreen.

METROPOLITAN (65 days) One of the popular early Sweet Corns. The stalks grow about 4 feet in height and, as a rule, bear two good sized ears. The ears are 10-12 rowed; cob is white and the kernels are large and very sweet. On account of its hardiness it is quite valuable for very early planting. As it matures sometimes just as there is a let-up on the market from the extra early, and before the medium season Corns come in, some of our market gardener customers have been quite successful growing this variety.



Extra Early Adams.

BLACK MEXICAN (75 days) One of the most sugary. The grains, when first perfected, are pure white and at their best for table use. A medium early variety, growing about 6 feet in height; ears 8 inches long, well filled with 8 rows of large, rather flat grains, which are a deep bluish purple, of very sweet flavor.

All our Corn is grown FOR US by specialists, who have devoted their entire lives to this line of business.

If Corn in pints and quarts is ordered by express or freight, deduct 5c per pint and 10c per quart.

PRICES on Garden Corn:	Pt.	Qt.	½-Pk.	Pk.
Early Adams	20	35	60	1.00
Extra Early Adams	20	35	60	1.00
Country Gentleman	20	35	60	1.00
Stowell's Evergreen	20	35	60	1.00
Mammoth Sugar	20	35	60	1.00
Metropolitan	20	35	60	1.00
Snowflake	20	35	75	1.35
Black Mexican	20	35	75	1.35
Golden Bantam	20	35	75	1.35

ENDIVE

Ger., Endivie; Fr., Chicoree; Sp., Escarola; Ital., Indivia.
One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; three pounds will plant an acre.
CULTURE: Endive may be grown in the spring, but is more generally used in the fall. Sow in drills three feet apart and thin to 10 inches in the row; ten days before wanted for the market bring the outer leaves to the center and tie together, which bleaches the inner leaves.

White Curled Endive.

Endive is not only much used for salads and garnishing, but is also desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stews.

LARGE GREEN CURLED (50 days) An early vigorous growing variety, having the midribs of the outer leaves usually tinged with rose. Leaves finely lascinated, giving the plant a mossy appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

WHITE CURLED (45 days) Does not need blanching, the midribs being naturally of pale golden yellow, and the finely cut and curled leaves almost white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

BATAVIAN ROUND LEAVED A variety having broad, more or less twisted and waved green leaves, with thick, white ribs. Very crisp and tender and of fine flavor. PRICE: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

EGG PLANT

Ger., Eierpflanze; Fr., Auberguie; Sp., Beringene; Ital., Petronciano.
One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants.
CULTURE: Owing to the fact that Egg Plant seed germinate slowly, it should be started in a hot bed, beginning late in December or sometimes in January. Being a sub-tropical plant, it is essential to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the start, as the plants will never recover from a shock received when young. When plants have two rough leaves transplant in another frame, three to four inches apart, and after all danger of frost is past they may be transplanted in the open ground, 2½ to 3 feet apart. After the plants begin blooming the ends of the branches should be pinched off in order to force the sap into the fruit. Keep down the weeds, supply fertilizer, don't let the roots suffer for water, and success will reward you. Keep watch for insect enemies, particularly the potato bug or Colorado beetle.

IMPROVED LONG PURPLE (100 days) Fruit large, smooth, deep-colored; flesh white and deliciously flavored, and plant spineless. Hardier and much earlier than the New York Purple. Thin fruits from 6 to 10 inches long; very productive.

BLACK PEKIN (115 days) A globe-shaped variety of superior quality; glossy black fruit, solid and very early. Flesh is white, fine grained and delicate.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS (140 days) An entirely spineless variety. The plant and stem of the fruit are free from spines. Plants are large and spreading, with light green foliage. Usually produces 4 to 6 large, smooth, oval-shaped, deep purple fruits. Flesh is white and of good quality. Early, productive and of excellent quality. An exceedingly productive variety. Fruit of large size and perfect form.

FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH (130 days) This new variety is of remarkably vigorous growth, making strong, upright bushes, which are very hardy and productive. Will stand considerable cold weather, and the blossoms are not blighted by the hot sun. It resists drouth and wet weather to a wonderful degree. The fruits are of large size.

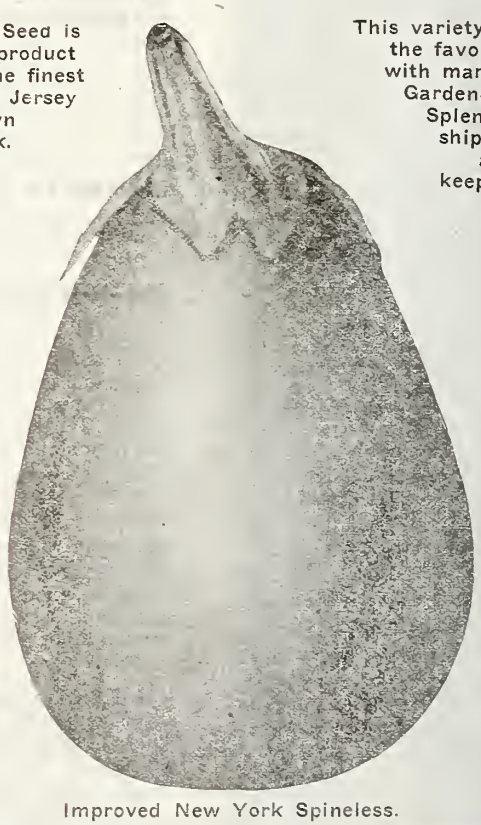
BLACK BEAUTY (130 days) Fruit large, symmetrical in shape and uniformly of a rich, dark purple color. This variety is very desirable for the market. From ten days to two weeks earlier than the purple varieties; is a distinct sort and a favorite where known. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and yield an abundance of large fruits. Same are very attractive in appearance. Entirely spineless.

PRICES on Egg Plant:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-Lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty	5	40	1.25	4.50
Improved Long Purple	5	40	1.25	4.50
Improved New York Spineless	5	40	1.15	4.00
Florida High-Bush	5	40	1.25	4.50
Black Pekin	5	40	1.25	4.50

All above are prepaid.

Our Seed is the product of the finest New Jersey grown stock. Pure and true.

This variety is the favorite with market Gardeners. Splendid shipper and keeper.



Improved New York Spineless.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

DANDELION

Ger., Loewenzahn; Fr., Pissen-Lit; Sp., Amargon; Ital., Lente de Leone.

CULTURE: Sow in March or April, in warm, rich soil, in drills half an inch deep and 18 inches apart. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

IMPROVED LARGE LEAF (50 days) An improved variety, very early and largely cultivated for greens, or if blanched like Celery, makes a fine and delicious salad. The roots when dried and roasted are often employed as a substitute for coffee. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

GARLIC

Ger., Knoblauch; Fr., Ail; Sp., Ajo; Ital., Aglio.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in Louisiana. It is used chiefly by the foreign population to flavor stews, and so forth.

35c per lb., postpaid, or 25c per lb. by express or freight, not prepaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

GOURDS

Texas is the natural home of these plants.

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection.

DIPPER The old-fashioned Calabash. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

SUGAR TROUGH The largest of the Gourd family. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

HERCULES CLUB Long, club-shaped, and a rapid grower. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

NEST EGG Size, shape and color of a hen's egg; used as a nest egg. Price, per packet, 5c; oz., 15c.

ORANGE Size, color and shape of an orange, and sweet scented. Price, per packet, 5c; per oz., 15c.

HORSERADISH

The best Horseradish is grown from small pieces of roots 4 or 5 inches long. These will be fit for use in one season's growth. A dozen roots will give all that will be needed for family use. As they constantly increase, it is best to plant them in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden. 30c per dozen; 75c for 50; $1.25 for 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 65c for 50; $1.00 for 100.

Plant in fall and spring.

HERBS

AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL.

CULTURE: Most of the varieties thrive best in sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor, but in all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed. Seed should be sown early in the spring; such varieties as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil are best sown in a frame and then transplanted into the garden. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (Ger., Anis; Sp., Anis.) White flower. Cultivated for flower and perfume. Seeds used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors; also in flavoring bread; and also for dyspepsia and colic. Eighteen inches high.

BALM (Ger., Citronen Melisse; Sp., Toronjil.) Used for making balm tea for fevers and balm wine. Perennial.

BASIL, SWEET (Ger., Basilikum; Sp., Albaca.) The leaves and tops of the shoots are used for highly seasoned dishes, as well as in soups, stews and sauces. Annual.

BENE This plant is grown here in the South for its seeds and leaves, which have medicinal virtues.

BORAGE (Ger., Boretsch; Sp., Borraja.) A hardy annual, used as a pot herb and for bee pasture.

CORIANDER (Ger., Coriander; Sp., Culantro.) The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery.

CARAWAY (Ger., Kuemmel; Sp., Comino.) Cultivated for its seed, which are used in confectionery, cakes, rye bread, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups.

DILL (Ger., Dill; Sp., Eneldo.) An annual grown for its seeds, as well as for the greens, as they both have a strong aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste.

FENNEL (Ger., Fenchel; Sp., Hinojo.) This is grown extensively here by the Italian gardeners for the market, and is also called Italian Celery.

HOREHOUND The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy.

HYSSOP Valuable for medical purposes; the dried leaves make Hyssop Tea.

LAVENDER (Ger., Lavendel; Sp., Espliego.) Hardy, perennial, growing about two feet high. Used for distillation of lavender water, or dried and used to perfume linen.

MARJORAM, SWEET (Ger., Marjoran; Sp., Mejorana.) A perennial, the young, tender tops being used green for flavoring, or they may be dried and used for winter for flavoring meats, sausage, etc.

ROSEMARY (Ger., Rosmarin; Sp., Romero.) Hardy, perennial with fragrant odor and warm, aromatic, bitter taste. Used for tea.

RUE (Ger., Raute; Sp., Ruda.) Hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. It must not be suffered to run to seed; and does best on poor soil.

SAGE (Ger., Salbei; Sp., Salvia.) A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing.

SUMMER SAVORY (Ger., Bohnenkraut.) A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups.

THYME This herb is a perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce.

WORMWOOD (Ger., Wermuth.) A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. Does best on dry, poor soil.

PRICES on all herbs, 5c a packet.

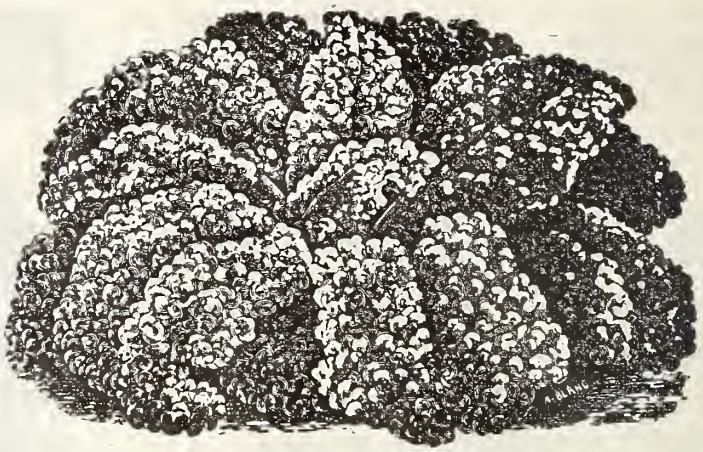
KALE, or BORECOLE

Ger., Blaetter-Kohl; Fr., Chou Vert; Sp., Breton; Ital., Cavolo Verde.

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet.

CULTURE: Extensively grown, especially in the South, during the fall, winter and spring. The leaves are used principally for greens. A favorite way is to cook them with bacon; also used for garnishing. Can be sown any time from August to November; also in the spring; broadcast or preferably in drills 18 inches apart, so that the plants when small may be cultivated.

DWARF GREEN CURLED GERMAN (60 days) A finely curled, spreading, low-growing variety. The plant is very hardy and is extensively grown for shipment. The leaves are long and of an attractive bright green color. Often used for garnishing; sow in September for winter and spring use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 65c, postpaid.



Dwarf Green Curled German.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH (55 days) Leaves bright green, curled, very tender and fine flavor; an excellent sort for private gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 65c, postpaid.

Kohl-Rabi

Ger., Kohl-Rabi; Fr., Chou Rave; Sp., Nabicol; Ital., Cavolo Rapa.

One ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet of drill, or produce 1500 plants in seed bed.

CULTURE: A plant forming a firm bulb above the ground and bearing short leaves. The bulb is the edible part. When cooked, the flavor is similar to Turnips, yet far superior in palatableness. For an early crop sow seeds in a hot bed and transplant to about 8 inches apart.

No Southern home should be without this vegetable. Seed may be sown at any time you would plant cabbage.

PRICES on Kohl-Rabi:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
White Vienna	5	20	65
Purple Vienna	5	20	65
Large Green	5	15	50

White Vienna.

WHITE VIENNA (55 days) Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green, nearly white, and of the best quality if used when about 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

PURPLE VIENNA (60 days) Very early, with small tops, the leaf stems tinged with purple. Bulbs are medium size, purple, flesh white.

LARGE GREEN Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing 8 to 10 pounds; whitish green in color; leaves large and numerous.

LETTUCE

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

May King.

Ger., Garten Salat; Fr., Laitue; Sp., Lachuge; Ital., Lattuga.

An ounce will produce 2500 plants.

CULTURE: Sow the seeds in beds and transplant to the open in rows 14 inches apart and 10 inches to the row; in making the seed bed it is best to have it rather poor than rich. As ants are very fond of this seed, it is best to sprout the seed before planting; failure to do this is the not infrequent cause of growers complaining that the seed is infertile. The soil for lettuce should be quite rich, rather moist, and kept well cultivated and fertilized. Our local markets require a large head lettuce, as for instance, the Big Boston, while other markets require the Grand Rapids type. Truckers should learn the types required in the various markets before shipping.

MAY KING LETTUCE (42 days) In our recent extensive trials of American and European Lettuces we found May King a decidedly superior early heading sort. The plants are practically all head and extremely handsome. From early spring planting in the open ground they grow quickly to a diameter of 6 to 7 inches, with the broad, light green outer leaves folding closely about the round solid head; in cool weather the edges of the outer leaves

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

LETTUCE--Continued.

are lightly tinged with brown. The inner leaves are blanched to a rich golden yellow and have a fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round, solid heads are so firmly folded that they can be shipped to distant markets and arrive in good condition. We recommend this sort for spring as well as for fall use. Grown under glass, this variety matured a large, handsome light green head practically as early as any of the strictly forcing sorts. Grown outdoors May King proved entirely satisfactory and the earliest of all to form a marketable head. Among extra early sorts it is unsurpassed in quality, and we recommend it for forcing under glass, and as the best large extra early sort for growing out of doors.

Big Boston.

BIG BOSTON (50 days) A fairly butter variety, strictly cabbage heading. Mature plants very compact and forming a well-defined, broad, slightly pointed, hard, well-blanched head, with outside leaves characteristically turned and twisted backward at their uppermost border. A popular sort for outdoor winter culture, and also in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous; leaves broad, comparatively smooth but wavy at edge, thin and very hard; color bright, light green; when well grown are quite tender. Grown extensively in the South as a winter Lettuce. Late intermediate in season and slow to shoot to seed. White seeded.

NEW YORK, OR WONDERFUL, LETTUCE The king of main-crop Head Lettuces. Immense heads, as solid as a cabbage. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender and free from bitterness. It produces immense heads, often 15 and 16 inches across and weighing enormously. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy white, crisp, tender and delicious, being absolutely free from any trace of bitterness. It is a very large, robust-growing variety, rooting deeply, resisting hot, dry weather; very slow to run to seed, and a sure header under most trying conditions. The outer color is of a distinct apple-green. As a standard main summer crop, hot-weather Lettuce it is in every way desirable and has no equal, but is not recommended for forcing.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage heading. Plant fairly compact and forming a globular, very firm, well-defined, well-blanched head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Quality excellent; very buttery and fairly sweet. A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-colored leaves, very thick, tender and of splendid quality. Large, late intermediate and slow to shoot to seed. Black seeded.

SALAMANDER (50 days) One of the best heading Lettuces, especially desirable for early planting outdoors; also suitable for forcing. Heads solid, the inner leaves blanching to a rich, creamy white; crisp, tender and buttery. A large, compact, light green head of excellent quality. One of the most satisfactory heading Lettuces for growing outdoors. A great heat resister.

HANSON (55 days) A crisp variety, cabbage heading, very large, very late. Plant spreading, forming a globular, hard, well-blanched head. Leaves broad, fairly blistered and crumpled, thick and coarse; heavy veins, large midrib, borders finely filled. Color light green, never spotted. Grows to a large size and is uniformly sure heading. Heads are solid and beautifully blanched; crisp, mild and tender.

DEACON (45 days) Heads of medium size, very solid and in condition for use as long as any variety. Cabbage heading, butter variety, intermediate in season. Head elongated when first forming, globular or flattened when matured. The inner leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender.

DENVER MARKET (45 days) An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender.

WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE (50 days) Bright green, vigorous and forms a firm head of thick, tender leaves, inner ones blanched a beautiful cream-yellow.

EARLY TENNIS BALL One of the best Head Lettuces for early planting outdoors. Plants medium sized, having thick, dark green leaves and when well grown forming very solid heads, the inner leaves being blanched to a rich creamy-white and exceedingly crisp, tender and rich flavored. Color light green, never spotted; early intermediate in season. Seed blackish.

BROWN DUTCH (50 days) A strictly cabbage heading, medium large in size and late intermediate, butter variety. Leaves very straight and extending flatly over the ground. Very spreading, forming a globular, firm, well-blanched head with leaves closely overlapping one another. Leaves broad, fairly blistered, crumpled, twisted, thick and stiff, of dull green color, tinged with dull, faint brown and sometimes colored a decided brown in well defined blotches. Of fair quality, buttery in flavor and fairly tender. Seeds blackish.

REICHARDT'S PRIDE (55 days) A new variety introduced by us the first time this year. For South Texas and Gulf Coast region can not be excelled. Immense heads as solid as a cabbage. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender and free from bitterness. It produces immense heads, often 15 and 16 inches across and weighing enormously. The interior is beautifully blanched, creamy-white, crisp, tender and delicious, being absolutely free from any trace of bitterness. It is a very large, robust-growing variety, rooting deeply, resisting hot, dry weather, very slow to run to seed and a sure header under most trying conditions. The outer color is of a distinct apple-green. As a standard main summer crop, hot weather Lettuce it is in every way desirable, and has no equal, but is not recommended for forcing.

HOUSTON MARKET (50 days) Excellent for midsummer; one of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed. Extra good table quality.

Curled or Loose Leaf Varieties

EARLY PRIZE HEAD (50 days) This popular variety produces large, loose heads of finely crumpled and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. Exceedingly crisp, sweet and tender. Plant spreading, low-growing and consisting of a loose, rounded, or slightly flattened, cluster of leaves. Leaves short, blistered and crumpled, much frilled at borders. Color bright brown. One of the best for the home garden.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (40 days) For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves

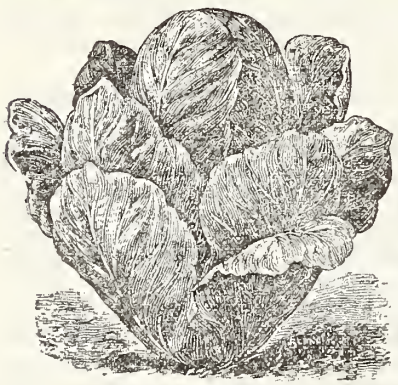
LETTUCE—Continued.

rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant forms a large, loose head, light yellowish green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the larger outer ones being quite tender. It is attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use.

GRAND RAPIDS (38 days) As a Lettuce for greenhouse forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot, and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, bright green leaves slightly crumpled and blistered and rather thin. Leaves are short, blistered and crumpled, thick and heavy, with coarse veins; borders frilled excessively; color very light green, never spotted; hard in texture. Seeds blackish, extremely hard to germinate. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting, so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON WHITE SEED (40 days) Forms a close, compact mass of curly yellowish green leaves. Earlier than the head varieties. Good for cold frames or early planting for outdoors.

PARIS WHITE COS, ROMAINE, OR CELERY (50 days) This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves, which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy, and will force well. They are the most popular variety in France and England, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten like Celery, with salt.



Paris White Cos.

PRICES of Lettuce:

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Houston Market	5	10	30	1.00
Big Boston	5	10	30	1.00
New York, or Wonderful	5	15	40	1.25
Prize Head	5	10	25	85
Salamander	5	10	35	1.10
White Summer Cabbage	5	10	35	1.10
Black Seeded Simpson	5	10	35	1.10
Grand Rapids	5	10	25	85
Denver Market	5	10	35	1.10
Early Curled Simpson W. S.	5	10	35	1.10
California Cream Butter	5	10	35	1.10
Hanson	5	10	35	1.10
Deacon	5	10	35	1.10
Early Tennis Ball	5	10	35	1.10
May King	5	10	30	1.00
Paris White Cos	5	15	45	1.50
Brown Dutch	5	10	35	1.10
Reichardt's Pride	5	15	40	1.25

ALL SEASONS—See Novelties, page 5.

ICEBERG—See Novelties, page 5.

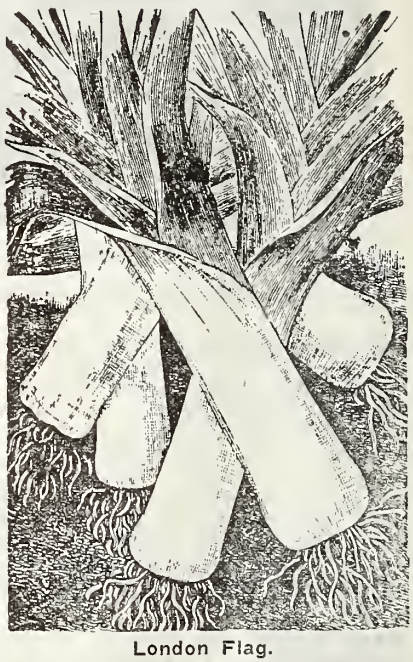
All above are postpaid prices.

LEEK

Ger., Lauch; Fr., Poireau; Sp., Puerro; Ital., Porro.

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE: Sow in seed beds and transplant to the open in rows 14 inches apart and 6 inches in the row. Draw earth to the plants as they grow—just the reverse of onion culture.



London Flag.

LONDON FLAG (90 days) This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG (80 days) A variety similar to above, but larger; very popular with some market gardners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb.: $2.00, postpaid.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN (100 days) The largest variety, often 3 inches in diameter, and becoming very white and tender. An exceptionally hardy and desirable sort.

Prices: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c; lb., $2.00, postpaid.

MELONS

MUSK AND CANTALOUPE.

Ger., Cantaloupe; Fr., Melon Muscade; Sp., Melone Muscatel; Ital., Popone.

One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; 2½ pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE: Plant in hills 6x6 feet; use only thoroughly rotted manure in the hills; cultivate as for cucumbers; keep close watch for insect enemies, and spray vigorously just a little bit before they appear, and keep up the good work.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

ORIGINAL ROCKY FORD.

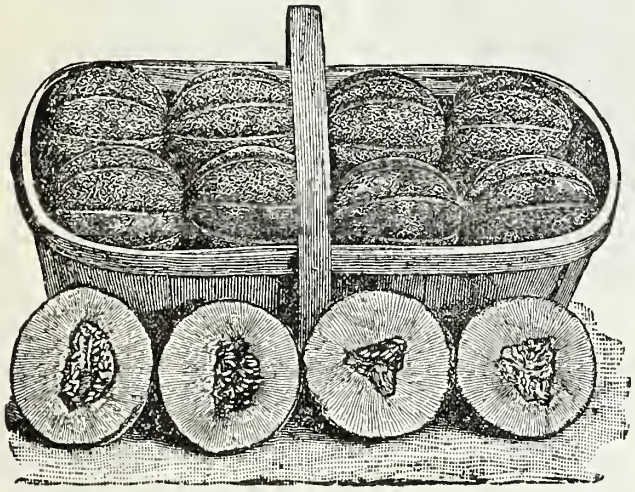
The standard shipping Cantaloupe for South Texas. Thousands of cars are shipped annually from the Gulf Coast Region.

WE ARE HANDLING THREE DISTINCT STRAINS OF THIS GREATEST OF ALL CANTALOUPES.

ORIGINAL ROCKY FORD (A selection from Burpee's Netted Gem.) (70 days) This is the melon that made Rocky Ford "famous" throughout the country as a melon and seed producing center. This variety was grown exclusively in the Rocky Ford District until superseded by the "Solid Net Type" (which was propagated from this

MUSK MELONS—Continued.

strain). This melon is now advertised as the "Thoroughbred," and sold under similar names. It is early and prolific, the handsomest melon of the Rocky Ford varieties. In form it is slightly oval, and shows several distinct ribs; is finely netted, the spaces between the netting being narrow. A small per cent show a tendency to run to solid net. The flesh is light green in color and ripens close to the rind. The flavor is unsurpassed by any other melon.



Genuine Rocky Ford.

It is a splendid home market melon. It is a great favorite with many melon growers, as shown by the rapidly increasing demand during the past two seasons.

NETTED ROCK (75 days) This is the most popular of the Improved Rocky Ford, or Solid Net types. It has taken more premiums than all other varieties combined, and represents the highest possible attainment in Cantaloupe development. An ideal melon and more extensively grown by market gardeners and associations throughout the country than any other variety. It is undoubtedly the heaviest meated melon of the Rocky Ford type. For example, a crate of "Netted Rocks" weighed 78 pounds. The "Netted Rock" produces melons of uniform, standard size, 90 per cent of which are completely covered with a beautiful gray (lace-like) netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in the carrying and keeping qualities of the Cantaloupe. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicate salmon-colored pink around the seed cavity, which is by far the smallest of any strain of the Rocky Ford. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy. Is sweet, luscious and melting, and of a delicious flavor. Those planting the "Netted Rock" may rest assured that they have planted the best Cantaloupe that Rocky Ford has produced to date. The seed we offer was grown from the finest selection of the originator's stock.

REICHARDT'S DELICIOUS GOLD-LINED ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE This strain of the Eden Gem type is the result of several years' selection by one of the most progressive growers of Rocky Ford, Colorado. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval; no ribs, and it is heavily netted over the entire melon. The bloom button is small and the flesh as thick at the end as elsewhere. The melon is thick-meated, fine grained and sweet; color green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity.

Our claim for this melon is its uniform shape, size and very superior quality. Its flesh is attractive and elicits favorable comment when served. Every seed we offer from this strain will be from a select melon and hand-seeded. Price: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.60, postpaid.

LARGE HACKENSACK (80 days) A large, round Melon, flattened at the ends and well ribbed. The skin is deeply netted. The flesh is green, of delicious flavor. It is a strong grower and is very productive.

TEXAS CANNON BALL (70 days) This Melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid, with extremely small seed cavity.

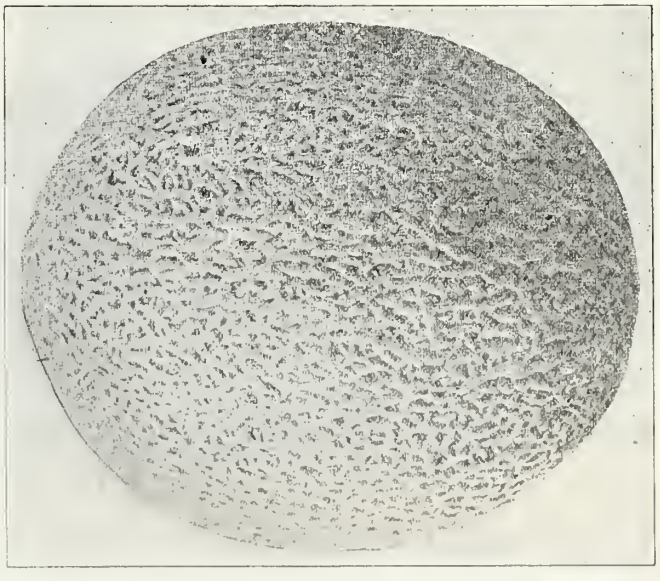
VAN BUSKIRK'S NETTED ROCK CANTALOUPE (70 days) This Melon is a great improvement over the ordinary Rocky Ford. It is very thick meated, smallest seed cavity, heavily netted, splendid shipper and sweetest Cantaloupe grown. This is the Melon for the trucker to grow for long distance shipments.

IMPROVED POLLOCK, OR EDEN GEM (70 days) One of the best known strains of the Improved "Rocky Ford" or solid net type—rust-resistant. A great favorite with Southern shippers. Next season there will be a greater acreage planted of this variety than of any other of the "Rocky Ford" strains, not only in this district, but in the principal growing districts of the country. During the past season the "Eden Gem" sold in New York at 50c to $1.00 per crate more than the ordinary "Rocky Fords." This melon is the earliest of the solid net type, and the most prolific; runs very uniform in size. In shape it is nearly round, with no ribs, and heavily netted. The color of the flesh varies from green to golden yellow, fine grained and of the finest flavor. A splendid shipper. Makes a fine appearance on the market. Our seed crop of this variety was extra fine for the past season.

IMPROVED GREEN PROLIFIC NUTMEG (70 days) A greatly improved strain of the old Green Nutmeg. Fruit of a medium size, very rich, melting and of exquisite flavor. Fruit is round, about 7 inches in diameter, slightly flattened at the ends.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK (65 days) From 10 to 15 days earlier than the Hackensack; medium to large sized; nearly round, somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed, with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow. Flesh is green, a little coarse. It is the result of intelligent selection.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET (80 days) A large, ribbed, rough netted Melon in universal demand during the entire season.



Reichardt's Delicious Gold-Lined Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

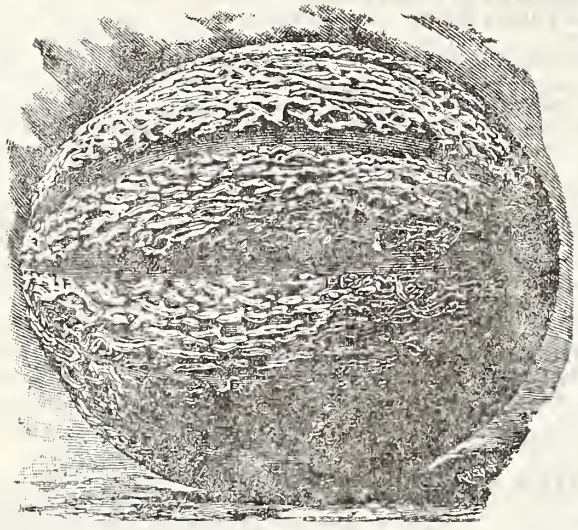
ACME, OR BALTIMORE (80 days) Oval-shaped fruits of medium size. They are thickly netted, well-ribbed and the firm, green flesh is of superior flavor.

Orange or Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

BURRELL'S GEM (75 days) The Melons are 6 to 7 inches long by 5 inches in diameter, sloping towards the

MUSKMELON—Continued.

ends; are well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. Skin is rich, dark green; flesh orange colored, sweet and tender, firm and thick, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. A truly delicious Melon for home use, or if you desire a variety which will bring you a fancy price on the market, we unhesitatingly recommend the Burrell Gem. It is of about the same size and shape as the Rocky Ford, but has rich golden yellow flesh of the most delicious flavor, solid, and a most desirable shipping sort.



Burrell's Gem.

BANANA (85 days) Fruit two feet long and 6 inches in diameter. Rind is thin and rough. Flesh beautiful reddish salmon color of excellent flavor. A great resister of drouth.

HOODOO (80 days) An orange fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon and of the finest quality. Vines are vigorous, blight resisting and productive. Fruits uniformly of medium size. Netting exceptionally fine and dense, extending over the entire surface. Rind thin and very firm, splendid for shipping to distant markets. Flesh very thick, firm, and highly colored, fine texture and delicious flavor.

EMERALD GEM (80 days) Undoubtedly the finest in flavor and the earliest to ripen of the yellow fleshed varieties, and while too soft to stand shipping any great distance is unequalled for home use or nearby markets. Vines of strong and vigorous growth; very prolific. Is rather small and flattened at both ends. Emerald green, smooth and free from netting, heavily ribbed, with narrow bands of lighter green between ribs. Flesh is very thick, crystalline appearance, and of rich salmon color, ripening close to the rind, juicy, melting and highly flavored.

BANQUET (80 days) Flesh thick and salmon color; Melons are small, but the seed cavity is also small; this is one of the richest flavored Melons grown, and will always be a favorite with those to whom quality is the prime object.

OSAGE (75 days) (Syn., Miller's Cream.) The fruits are larger than those of the Emerald Gem, nearly round in form, but having the same dark green skin with lighter bands between the ribs, and thick, firm orange flesh of fine quality. Sweet in every stage of growth, and for a thin-skinned variety a splendid shipper; is egg-shaped and only lightly netted; flesh a deep creamy color.

PAUL ROSE (75 days) Fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, rather larger than Netted Gem, ribbed and heavily netted; of a light green or faint yellow hue when fully ripe. Flesh is thick, of deep orange color, ripens close to the rind. Flesh is much firmer than Emerald Gem. Small seed cavity, uniform shape, beautifully netted, fragrant and a splendid shipper.

PRICES on Cantaloupe Seed:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Original Rocky Ford or Netted Gem.	5	10	25	85
Eden Gem or Improved Pollock....	5	10	25	85
Netted Rock	5	10	30	85
Extra Early Hackensack.....	5	10	30	85
Emerald Gem	5	10	30	85
Texas Cannon Ball.....	5	10	25	85
Banquet	5	10	30	85
Osage	5	10	30	85
Late Hackensack	5	10	30	85
New Orleans Market.....	5	15	50	1.50
Prolific Nutmeg	5	10	30	90
Acme or Baltimore	5	10	30	85
Burrell's Gem .....;.....	5	10	30	85
Banana	5	10	30	1.00
Van Bushkirk's Netted Rock.....	10	15	40	1.35
Paul Rose.....	5	10	30	85
Hoodoo	5	10	30	85
Reichardt's Delicious Gold-Lined...	5	15	50	1.60

If sent by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

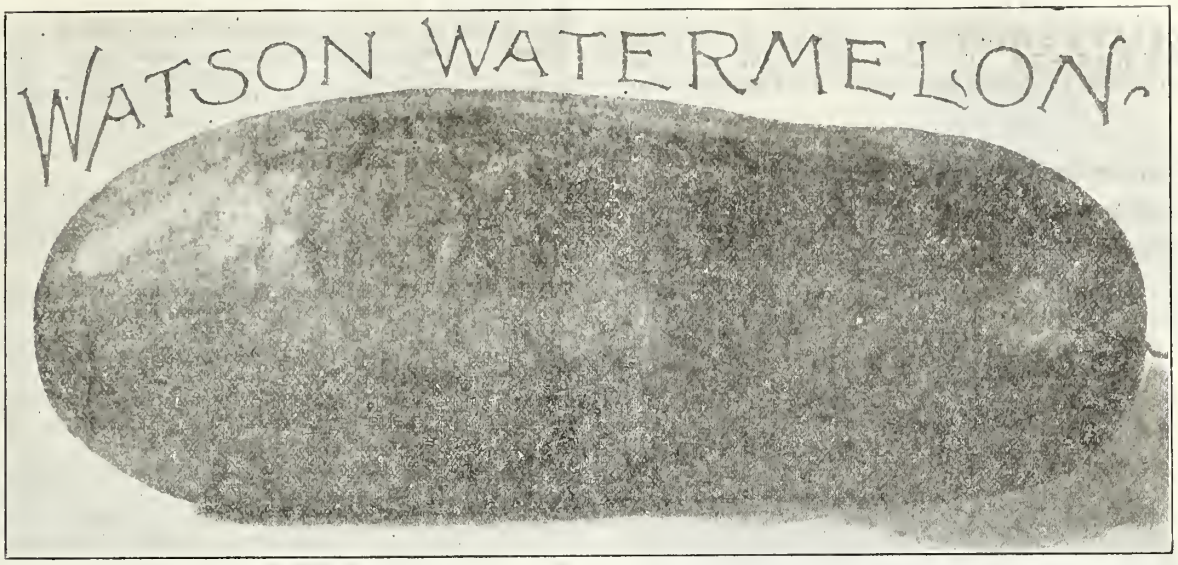
Emerald Gem.

WATERMELONS

In no other case of saving seeds is the trucker so much imposed upon as in Watermelon seed. Unprincipled persons have no hesitancy in gathering mixed seed from watermelon stands in the larger cities, and selling them under as many names as they have calls for seed. Vast quantities of seeds from culls are annually placed on the market as are also carloads of worthless Northern grown seeds.

CULTURE: To give the young plants a good start it is very essential to prepare the hills thoroughly by means of incorporating in the soil an abundance of well rotted stable or hen manure. Cover the soil thus prepared with an inch or more of earth and plant the seed on this, covering them about an inch. Planting should not be done until the soil is moderately warm, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. Hills should be 8x8 feet apart, planting 10 to 12 seeds to the hill. When plants make their second leaves they should be thinned to 3 to 4 of the strongest plants to the hill. Frequent watering with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus reducing danger from insect pests and will assist to resist fungous diseases, if vigorous growth is maintained. All our Melon seeds were produced by the best growers of the most carefully selected stock seeds. One ounce of seed to 30 hills; 2 pounds plant an acre.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.



WATERMELONS—Continued.

TOM WATSON (90 days) A new variety combining the eating qualities of the Kleckley and the shipping qualities of the Alabama Sweet. The Watson originated in Georgia, and wherever introduced it takes the lead over all other sorts. The fruit is very large, many Melons weighing 50 to 60 pounds and measuring 18 to 24 inches in length. The skin is a dark mottled green; the flesh an intense bright red, solid and tender; the heart is very large, with a very small seed area. Rind is very thin but tough, which accounts for splendid shipping qualities. The flavor is second to none. Vines are vigorous and productive. Seed is white, more or less marked with brown. A comparatively new Melon but becoming very popular. Our stock of seed was grown especially for us by one of the best growers in the country, and is of very fine selection.

MOUNTAIN SWEET A good old, reliable sort, and very popular. Oblong, dark green skin. Luscious and sugary.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (90 days) A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy; ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens close to the rind and is of the best quality. This Melon is very highly esteemed, especially in the South.

ALABAMA SWEET (90 days) Extensively grown in the South for shipping to distant markets. The Melons are large, of oblong form, and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. The flesh is bright red and of delicious flavor. One of the very best of the long Melons for shipping purposes. The fruits average a little thicker than those of the Florida Favorite. Rind thin but very tough.

GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE (85 days) One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the South. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet.

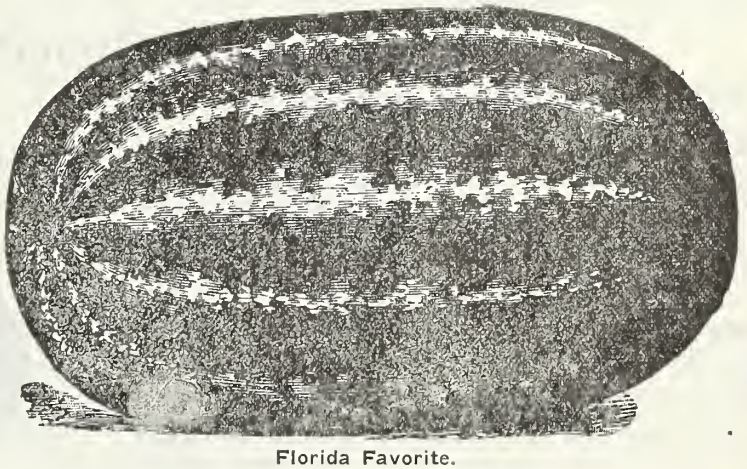
CUBAN QUEEN (90 days) A large variety, weighing up to 80 pounds; striped, light and dark green; an enormous cropper.

HALBERT HONEY (80 days) This Melon is described by the introducer as follows: Equaling in flavor and as handsome in color as the Tom Watson, but more regular in form, and much more productive. Growing as long as the Tom Watson, the Melons are blunt both at stem and blossom end, generally free from any appearance of neck. They average 18 to 20 inches in length; 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which, like the flesh, is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home Melon for the home garden and for local markets.

ROUND LIGHT ICING (75 days) Fruit medium sized, nearly round, greenish white, slightly veined or dotted with light green. Flesh light bright red, very sweet and tender. Seed is white.

DARK ICING (80 days) Fruit medium sized, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly veined and mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich, bright red, sweet and of excellent quality. Seed white.

COLE'S EARLY (65 days) The finest Melon ever offered for the amateur and for the home market. Being somewhat brittle it will not do for shipping purposes. An extra early Melon, ripening several days in advance of any other; fruits are oval and striped with light and dark green. Very early and will mature in every State.



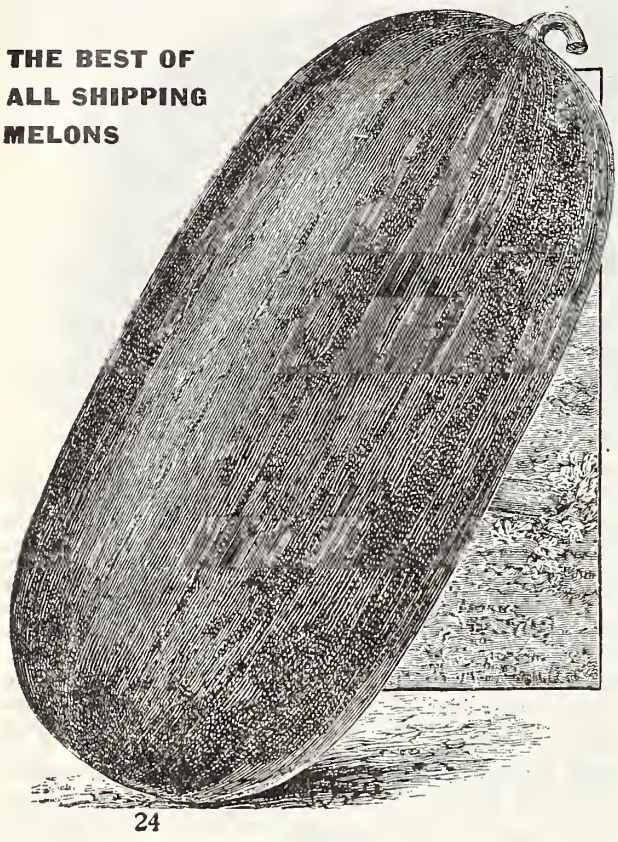
Florida Favorite.

BRADFORD (85 days) A splendid Melon for home use, maturing in about 85 days. It is a large, long Melon, of dark green color, with darker stripes. The red flesh is sweet and melting, and of excellent texture. It has a strong vine and is very productive, and is in high esteem where known. We have personally sampled every Melon on this list and the Bradford comes as near suiting our ideal of both a home and shipping sort as can be found.

WATERMELONS—Continued.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CHRISTO (75 days) The "sweetest of all" Watermelons, the best home and nearby market Melon introduced. This splendid Melon is the finest flavored Melon introduced in recent years. The Melon is large, averaging about 25 pounds in weight, oblong in form, with very dark green skin; flesh deep scarlet red with solid heart, stringless, with few seeds, set near the rind. The flavor is unexcelled. Don't fail to plant this splendid Melon. Vine vigorous and productive, tapering slightly towards the stem end. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping. Seed white.

THE BEST OF ALL SHIPPING MELONS



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Alabama Sweet.

CITRON (100 days) Medium size, uniformly round, used only for preserves or pickles. Color dark green, distinctly striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid and not suitable for eating raw.

PHINNEY'S EARLY (80 days) An unusually hardy sure cropping Melon. Vines vigorous, productive. Fruit medium size, oblong, marbled in stripes of two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, tender and crisp. The first Melon to come into market. Marked like the Rattlesnake, and has not the woody heart of the other early Melons; every market gardener should plant a few hills of this variety in order to meet the demand for an early Melon.

KOLB'S GEM (90 days) Vines of medium size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

PRICES on Watermelon Seed:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Tom Watson	5	10	25	85
Bradford	5	10	25	85
Halbert Honey	5	10	25	85
Florida Favorite	5	10	25	85
Mountain Sweet	5	10	25	75
Georgia Rattlesnake	5	10	25	85
Kleckley's Sweet	5	10	25	85
Alabama Sweet	5	10	25	75
Phinney's Early	5	10	25	85
Kolb's Gem	5	10	20	75
Cole's Early	5	10	25	85
Preserving Citron	5	10	25	85
Round Light Icing	5	10	25	85
Dark Icing	5	10	25	85
Cuban Queen	5	10	25	85

All the above are at postpaid prices. If ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

MUSHROOMS

WHAT IS MUSHROOM SPAWN? The Mushroom, of which we handle the ordinary commercial variety, is an edible fungus and is of a creamy white color with loose gills, which are pinkish-red underneath. The Mushrooms produce seed which we call spores, and there is developed a white fibrous substance in broken threads, called Spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure pressed in the form of bricks.

There is no more mistaken idea than that Mushroom growing is difficult. They will do well almost anywhere if a fairly uniform temperature can be maintained. These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or enclosed shed in which an even temperature can be maintained of from 50 to 60 degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our Spawn is from the best maker, runs freely and produces the finest Mushrooms. We send free, on request, our "New Leaflet," giving directions for preparing manure and making the beds. Bricks vary, about 1 to 1¼ pounds, and a brick is sufficient to plant about nine square feet.

Anyone who starts right can grow Mushrooms successfully. He must know how to prepare the beds, where to locate them and how to take care of the crop.

AMERICAN, PURE CULTURE SPAWN Produced by the new grafting process from selected and most prolific varieties; has never failed to run.

Price, 25c per pound. If sent by mail, add 10c for postage.

Mushrooms.

Our leaflet, "MUSHROOM CULTURE," free with every order.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

MUSTARD

In order to avoid confusion as to the nature and growth of different varieties of Mustard, we think it necessary to bring the following before our valued customers for instruction:

There are three distinct varieties, suitable for market, the old-fashioned Southern Giant Curled, with strictly very large curled leaves; the Chinese, or large Savoy leaved, or medium curled, and the straight tobacco or elephant ear leaved Mustard, that often have been conflicted with each other.

Ger., Senf; Fr., Moutard; Sp., Mostaza.

An ounce will sow 80 feet of drill; two pounds to an acre.

CULTURE: Here in the South the seed is mixed in ashes and sown broadcast; used principally for "greens." Thousands of bunches are daily sold on the Houston market, and buyers never tire of them.

CHINESE VERY LARGE SAVOY-LEAVED (50 days) A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed. The large leaves, which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Leaves are eaten boiled like spinach.

SOUTHERN GIANT (50 days) The favorite here; sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

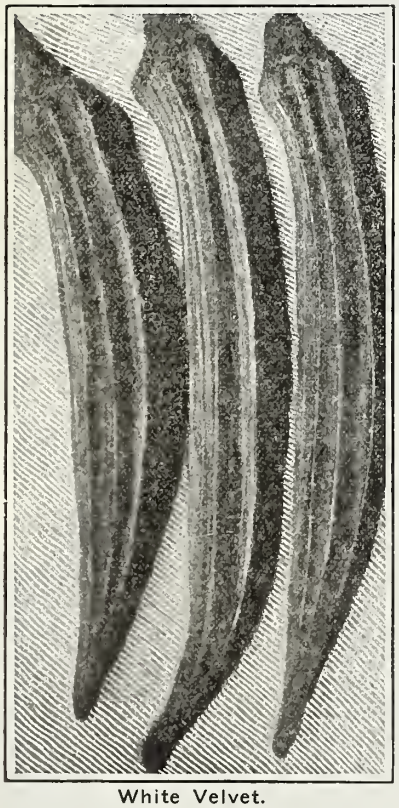
WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles.

PRICES on Mustard Seed:

Chinese Mustard.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Chinese Giant	5	10	20	60
Southern Giant Curled	5	10	20	50
White or Yellow London		5	15	40

All the above are postpaid prices. If wanted by freight or express, DEDUCT 10c per pound.



White Velvet.

OKRA

Ger., Safran; Fr., Gombaud; Sp., Quimbobbo; Ital., Ocra.

An ounce of seed will plant 30 hills.

CULTURE: Be careful not to plant until the ground is warm; wet, cool soil rots the seed. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and 3 feet between rows, and cultivate as for Corn; pick the seed pods as fast as they appear, and the more you pick the more the plant will yield. Seed may be planted as early as March if conditions are favorable.

WHITE VELVET (60 days) Tall-growing sort, with attractive, long, white pods, which are round and of velvety smoothness. Distinct in appearance, of superior flavor and tenderness; very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

KLECKLEY'S FAVORITE The sturdy plants grow 2½ feet high, have many leaves and bear attractive, smooth, white pods at each leaf-joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young the pods are tender and fleshy.

DWARF GREEN (50 days) Bears pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall sorts. The plants are of dwarf, stocky growth and very prolific.

REICHARDT'S EARLY PROLIFIC OKRA (50 days) This extraordinarily early and prolific variety of Okra, introduced and grown by Mr. Armstrong of Orange, Texas, has for the first time been brought on the market by us and has proven a great success. Being extremely early, this variety was sold on the market just as the common kinds began to form pods. Plants grow from 5 to 7 feet high, bringing out 8 to 12 large branches close above ground, which produce pods in great abundance. These average from 8 to 12 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter. Pods are long and slender; of a handsome pale green color. Fruits will be ready for market 60 days after planting, as they can be picked when plants are two feet high, and continue bearing until killed by frost.

Prices: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid. If by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

ONIONS

Ger., Zwiebel; Fr., Ognon; Sp., Cebolla; Ital., Cipollo.

Sow 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, or 5 pounds to the acre. If seeds are sown in seed beds and then transplanted, 2½ pounds will plant an acre. In planting for sets, 50 pounds per acre will be required if drilled in one foot between rows.

CULTURE: Onions require a rich soil; the best fertilizer is chicken droppings, which should be well incorporated with the soil; where this can not be had, we will prepare a special fertilizer which will be rich in just those ingredients which go to produce most perfect bulbs. When making your seed beds do not have them rich. Sow broadcast in prepared beds in September, October, November and December. When the seedlings are 5 or 6 inches high, transplant in rows 5 inches apart and 12 inches between rows. Keep the rows clean, and, as the bulbs begin to form, draw earth from them. Onions revel in a deep, rich soil, and are one vegetable that can be grown for many successive years on the same ground.

ONIONS—Continued.

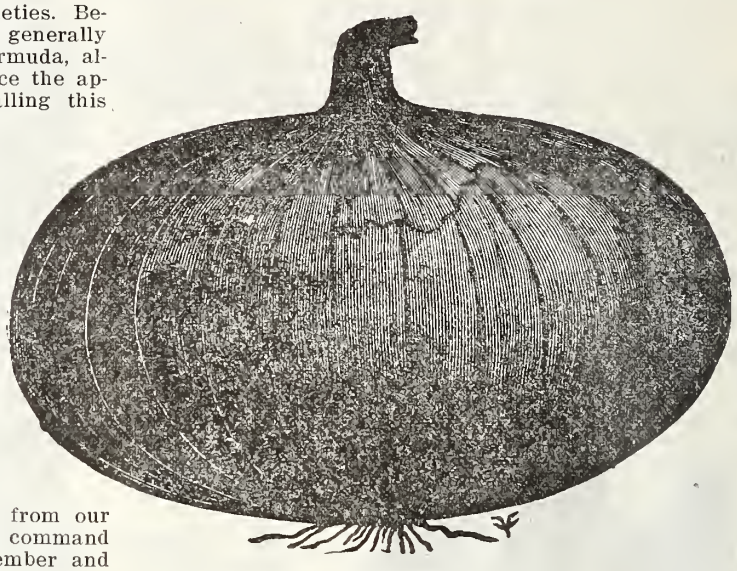
BERMUDA ONIONS We import all our Bermuda Onion Seed DIRECT from the most responsible grower in Teneriffe, on the Canary Islands, hence our truckers and gardeners can rest assured of being supplied with genuine fresh stock, and we caution every grower against cheap American-grown seed, which will not give good results in the South.

WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA The most widely known and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called white to distinguish it from the Red Bermuda, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax the trade began calling this variety yellow, to distinguish from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name, and from now on we shall list it under the name of WHITE OR YELLOW to avoid misunderstanding.

RED BERMUDA ONIONS Flat type, rather a brighter red than the Creole, and much earlier to mature. If left in the ground until the tops dry down and cured in the shade, they will be found to keep as well as a Northern Onion.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat and of the true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from our State to Northern markets every spring and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October; in North Texas in February and March.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL (70 days) In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation. Ten weeks from sowing to maturity, the bulbs pearly white, translucent; form flat and broad; flavor very mild. The keeping quality of the matured Onion is very good, but the sets sprout very early. On very rich soil it will grow sometimes 5 and 6 inches across the top.



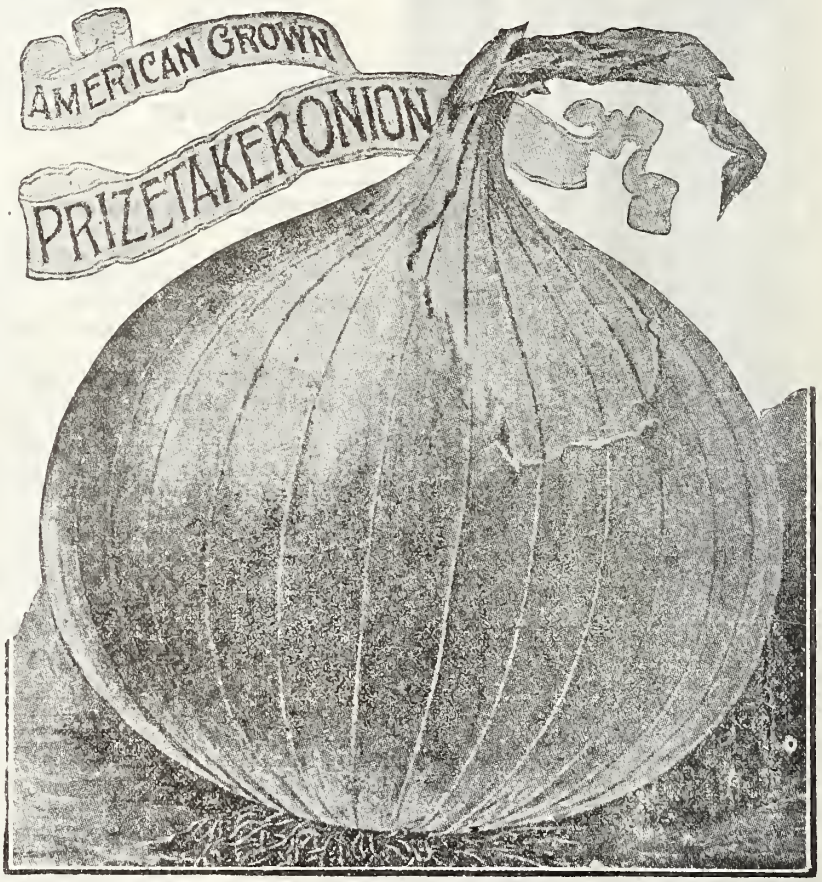
Red Bermuda.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (110 days) A true Globe Onion which does not revert to the flat type and retains its color; a good keeper and a heavy yielder, its globe shape making it possible to grow an enormous weight to the acre. Produces large, perfectly globe-shaped bulbs of the same size, handsome form and excellent qualities as the White Globe. The color of the skin is brownish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mild. Tops die early and uniformly, insuring well ripened bulbs of good keeping quality.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE (120 days) A very handsome Onion of beautiful silvery white color, perfectly globe-shaped, uniform in size, about 2½ inches in diameter; flesh firm, fine grained and of mild flavor. Very small necked.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN (85 days) Neat, round shape, firm and solid and a splendid keeper. Extra early, a sure cropper; the bulbs somewhat resemble the Danvers in size and form. Flesh is white, crisp, extremely solid and of sweet, mild flavor. Skin an amber brown color; one of the best for fall planting.

WHITE QUEEN (65 days) (ITALIAN ONION) This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

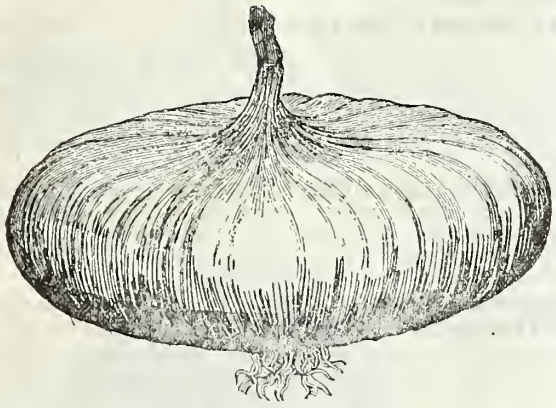


GENUINE PRIZETAKER (90 days) Prizetaker is by far the handsomest, most productive, most popular and best of all Yellow Globe Onions. It is a bright, clear straw color, and always grows to a uniform shape, which is a perfect globe. It has a very small neck, and ripens up without stiffness of the neck. In market it never fails to attract attention on account of its beauty, and is sure to bring a far better price than any other Onion. It has attracted more attention and awakened wider and more cordial enthusiasm than any other Onion

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

ONIONS—Continued.

ever introduced to the American public. It has proven itself a great acquisition to farmers and gardeners, and is today admitted to be the largest, finest flavored and most superior Yellow Globe Onion under cultivation. It is of immense size, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. The flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavor; excellent for fall and spring planting.



Crystal White Wax Bermuda.

CREOLE Our Creole Onion Seed is grown for us by the same grower we have had ever since we went into business and it will always be found true to name and variety. None but perfect bulbs are permitted to mature seed, and most careful rogueing is persisted in. We have no hesitancy in declaring our Creole Onion Seed to be the very best that skilled growing can produce. We are unable to quote prices, owing to the impossibility of estimating the crop at this writing. We will be glad to quote prices and give assurance that our quotations will be as low as first-class seeds can be sold for.

LOUISIANA WHITE CREOLE Is similar in shape and hardiness to the Red Creole Onion, but silvery white in color; the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

LOUISIANA RED CREOLE A flat, light red sort, grown extensively in Texas and other Southern States. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep splendidly, but are of strong flavor. Good, heavy cropper.

DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE (115 days) One of the most extensively used Yellow Onions. Our seed produces the true globe-shaped Danvers; is large in size; an early and abundant cropper, very thick bulb; flat or slightly convex bottom, full oval top with small neck and brownish yellow skin. Flesh is white, crisp and of mild and excellent flavor. Globe shaped, of medium size. The standard yellow Onion for market.

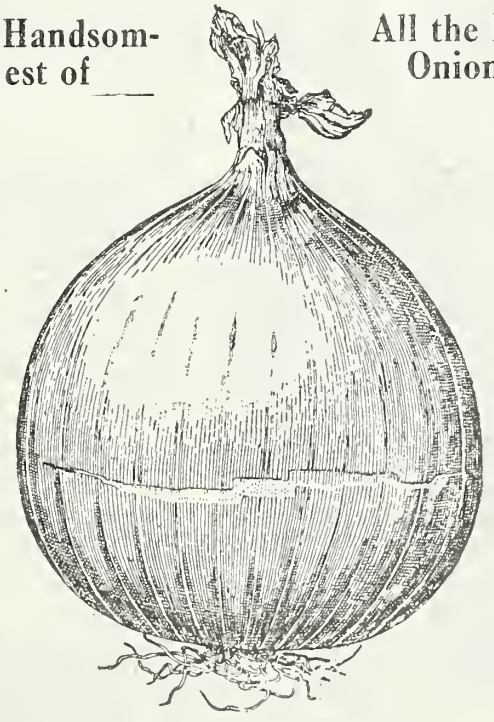
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE (130 days) The handsomest of all the Red Onions; large, solid and of perfect shape. It is the latest member of the Southport family, ripens 10 days after the yellow, but produces more per acre. They ripen down hard and solid, keep well, are uniform, thin-necked and of richly colored, beautiful appearance. The bulbs are ideally globe-shaped, with very smooth, glossy surface, small neck and remarkably beautiful deep red color. The flesh is white, tinged with light purplish pink; mild and tender.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD (110 days) This is the standard red variety and a favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulbs large, flattened, yet quite thick; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. The variety does best in rich, moderately dry soil, but on low muck land it is more apt to form larger necks than the Danvers. There is no better sort for poor and dry soils. It is not an early ripening sort, but continues in growth throughout the season and consequently makes large Onions.

AILSA CRAIG—See Novelties.

PRICES on Onions:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Louisiana Red Creole	10	40	1.25	2.00	4.00
Louisiana White Creole	20	60	2.00	3.00	6.00
Red Bermuda	5	25	75	1.25	2.25
White or Yellow Bermuda	5	25	75	1.25	2.25
Southport Yellow Globe	5	20	45	85	1.60
Southport Red Globe	5	20	50	90	1.75
Southport White Globe	5	20	75	1.15	2.25
Danvers Yellow Globe	5	20	40	75	1.50
Large Red Wethersfield	5	20	50	80	1.50
Genuine Prizetaker	5	20	50	90	1.75
White Queen	5	20	60	1.15	2.00
Crystal White Wax	5	40	1.50	2.50	4.50
White Pearl	5	25	65	1.15	2.25
Australian Brown	5	20	45	80	1.50

The Handsomest of All the Red Onions



Southport Red Globe.

Above are all postpaid prices. If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10c per lb.

Our pamphlet, "How to Grown Onions," mailed free on request with every order for Onion Seed.

ONION SETS

During their season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Commercial Onion Sets, on which we will be glad to make figures in quantities of 1 peck to a carload.

Onion Sets, when planted in January and February, here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows 5 or 6 inches apart, and about 8 or 10 inches in the rows.

RED WESTERN SETS Will produce a fairly good Onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as Green Onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

YELLOW WESTERN SETS Same as the red sets only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL (65 days) In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all. Flavor very mild. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good, but the sets

ONION SETS—Continued.

sprout very early and should be planted in October. We can furnish sets in September.

WHITE WESTERN SETS A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

WHITE BERMUDA Have sets of these in the fall only.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX This variety is popular in the South, where the transplanting method of culture is practiced. A large, beautiful, silvery white skinned variety, of handsome flat shape, of very fine flavor and quality.

PRICES on Onion Sets:	Pkt.	Qt.	½-pk.	Pk.
Red Western	15	25	45	80
Yellow Western	15	25	45	80
White Western	15	25	45	80
Extra Early White Pearl	20	35	60	1.10
White Bermuda	15	30	75	1.25
Crystal White Wax	20	35	60	1.20

If Onion Sets in pints and quarts are ordered by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c per pint and 10c per quart.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Onion Sets and other perishable goods will be shipped from here in good condition and will travel at purchaser's risk. After being delivered to express or railroad company our responsibility ceases and we will not be responsible for any loss by heat or cold thereafter.

Onion Sets are perishable unless handled properly and no delay should occur in opening up packages containing them. They should be spread out thinly and allowed to air. This will counteract any bad effect or appearance caused by sweating during transportation.

PARSLEY

Ger., Petersilie; Fr., Persil; Sp., Perjil; Ital., Prezzemolo.

CULTURE: Parsley is used for seasoning soups and stews, for salads and also very universally used for garnishing. Succeeds best in a rich, mellow soil. Parsley requires a longer time to germinate than Parsnips even, and should therefore be sown early in spring in drills 1 to 2 feet apart, covering the seeds about ½ inch. When plants are well up, thin to 6 inches apart in the row; then after plants are about 4 inches high cut all leaves off, thus starting a new growth of brighter leaves. Seeds may also be sown for fall crop, sowing from end of August until late October. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

IMPROVED GARNISHING (70 days) This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

CREOLE PLAIN PARSLEY (70 days) This Parsley originally came from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Texas for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. The leaves of this variety are flat, deeply cut but not curled. Plant is very hardy; leaves very dark green. It can be planted during the months of November, December, January and February; also in June or July; and is the best variety for all-around purposes.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED (65 days) A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Extensively raised for shipping purposes. This is a vigorous, compact-growing variety. Leaves are very finely cut and closely crisped and curled. Foliage of uniform deep green color.

MARKET GARDENERS' CURLED (70 days) A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

TURNIP-ROOTED OR HAMBURG (100 days) The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, and having a flavor similar to Celeriac. Foliage same as plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like Parsnip. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

PRICES on Parsley:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Fine Double Curled	5	10	25	65
Improved Garnishing	5	10	25	75
Market Gardeners' Curled	5	10	25	75
Creole Plain Parsley	5	10	25	75
Turnip-Rooted or Hamburg	5	10	25	75

Above prices are postpaid. Not prepaid, 10c per pound less.

SHALLOTS

Ger., Schallotten; Fr., Eshallotte.

CULTURE: A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the red and white. The latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried and stored in a dry, airy place.

PRICES: Pt., 20c; qt., 30c, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, qt., 20c; ½-pk., 60c; pk., $1.00.

PEAS

Ger., Erbsen; Fr., Pois; Sp., Chicaros; Ital., Pisello.

The Pea crop is extremely short this year owing to unfavorable weather conditions. Prices will naturally be higher. While we have gone through a pretty dry season in the South we are not half as bad off as some of our growers of Peas up North, where for three solid months they never had a drop of rain. In some sections crops were an entire failure, consequently prices will be much higher than they have been for years.

Peas are short, not only in United States and Canada, but throughout the European Continent also.

We can not guarantee the prices below under any conditions.

CULTURE: Peas of extra early, smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall late varieties need brush or other support. By selecting sorts that do not grow much over two feet high, the necessity of providing brush may be avoided. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give us a full supply of choicest green peas during almost the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart; scatter the seed Peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush stuck in between for support. All Garden Peas, however, require good, strong and fertile land. Heavy yields can not be obtained on poor soil. The very dwarfest sorts of the American Wonder type will succeed only on the very richest garden land, and may be planted in rows a foot apart.

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 1¼ bushels will plant an acre; matures in 45 to 75 days, as to variety.

PREMIUM GEM (55 days) A very desirable early, green, wrinkled Pea. The immense pods are as large as those of Little Gem. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from 15 to 18 inches. The pods are of medium size, and crowded with 6 to 8 very large Peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened.

EARLY TOM THUMB (48 days) Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

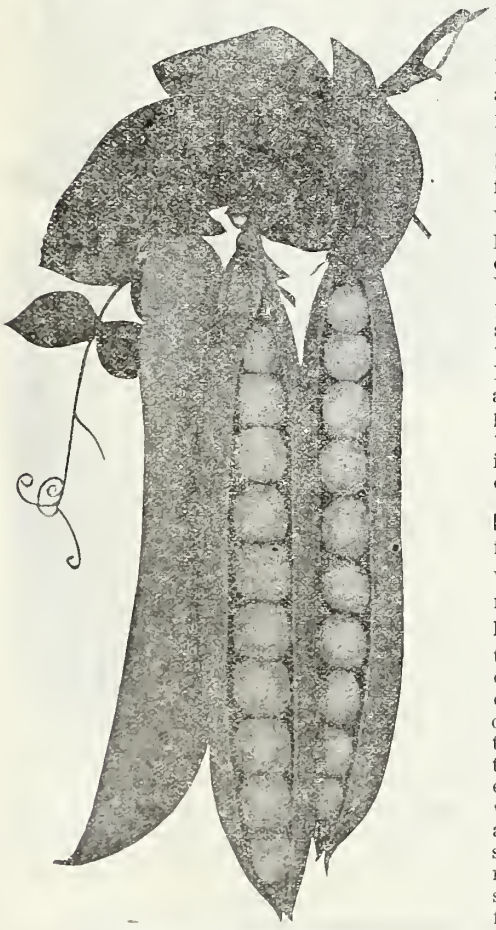
FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

PEAS—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY (48 days) One of the standard extra early sorts. Average height 3 feet.

LITTLE GEM (55 days) A very desirable early green wrinkled dwarf variety. The vine is very productive and grows to a height of from 15 to 18 inches. The pods are of medium size, and crowded with 6 to 8 very large Peas of fine quality. The seed is green, large, wrinkled, often flattened.

AMERICAN WONDER (60 days) The earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines stout, branching, about 9 inches high and covered with well filled pods containing 5 to 8 large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored Peas. Seed medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. Fit for picking 55 days from planting.



Witham Wonder Peas.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR (55 days) The best early, dwarf Pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem, and average about 12 inches high. The Peas, in sweetness and quality, are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden.

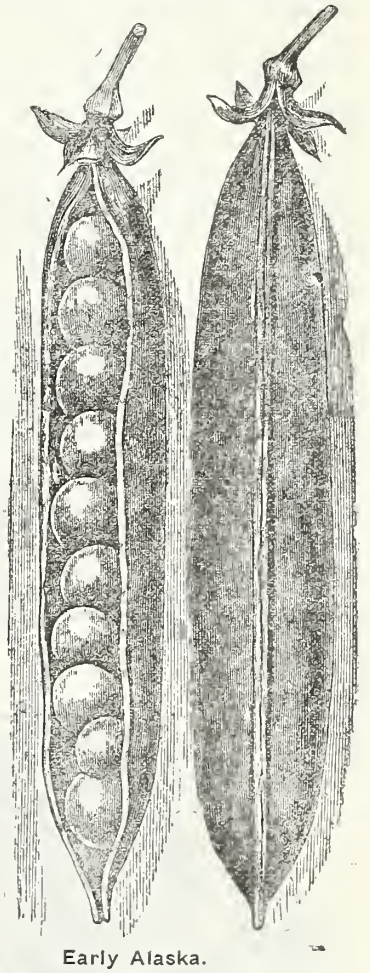
GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY (55 days) An extra early, wrinkled Pea. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The Peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color, which they retain after cooking. We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that every one who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. Height 2½ feet. Pods are dark green, 4 to 4½ inches in length and pointed. Fit for table in 52 days from planting.

STRATAGEM (60 days) A vigorous, hardy and luxuriant vine bearing large pods, containing Peas of excellent quality; a heavy cropper, although it has a tendency to sport. Vines 20 inches. Foliage dark green, pods 3½ inches long, straight, broad, pointed, gray green in color. Vines of strong growth with large foliage. Pods are of large size, well filled with large, dark green Peas of rich, sweet flavor. Ready to pick 56 days from planting.

WITHAM WONDER A splendid new variety of great value. Vigorous and uniform in growth, bearing in profusion slightly curved pods, broader and larger than American Wonder, well filled with deep green peas of extra fine flavor. Ten days later than American Wonder. The most desirable dwarf wrinkled sort to follow Excelsior, and more productive than either of the above named, fully their equal for the table and a variety which we CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND. Pods 3 inches long, round, slightly curved. Seed small, light green, wrinkled and often square at the end; thick, stocky vine; height 14 inches.

EARLY ALASKA (49 days) By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue Pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods. Vines 2½ feet high, bearing 4 to 7 pods, which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe Peas small, bluish green. Pods 2¼ to 2¾ inches long, straight and blunt at the ends. Is ready for picking 50 days from planting. Matures all the crop at once, and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

FIRST AND BEST (50 days) This is a strain of Extra Earlies, which when first introduced gained quite a reputation, but within a few years it has been superseded by other varieties which have proved not only much earlier but far more productive; average height of growth 3 feet, and owing to its strong growth will continue in a bearing state longer than the finer strain of Extra Earlies. The earliest and most even strain of white, extremely early Peas. Vines are vigorous and hardy, bearing 3 to 7 straight pods, each containing 5 to 7 medium-sized, smooth Peas. Seed small, smooth, yellowish white. It is fit for table use 50 to 52 days from planting.



Early Alaska.

BLISS' EVERBEARING (60 days) Vine stout, about 2½ feet high, bearing at the top 6 to 10 broad pods. If these are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The Peas are large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort. Pods 2¾ to 3 inches long, broad, light colored and blunt. Fit to pick 60 days from planting.

YORKSHIRE HERO (70 days) Vines stout, about 2½ feet high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large Peas that remain a long time in condition for use and which never become so hard as most sorts. The Peas are of fine quality and will be preferred to many others by those who like a rich, marrow-like Pea. Seed large, wrinkled and flattened. Foliage dark green, 23 to 28 inches high. Pods 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt; light

PEAS—Continued.

green in color. Fit to pick 68 to 73 days from planting.

TELEPHONE (65 days) The Telephone has become the leading Pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. Vines vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves, and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense Peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use soon after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. The stock we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND (70 days) Very productive and one of the richest and best flavored Peas. Height 4 or 5 feet; seed light green and much shriveled; foliage medium green; pods 2½ to 3 inches long, blunt, medium dark green in color. Ready to pick 68 to 73 days from planting. When the seed is as well grown and selected as that we offer, we consider the variety equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its season, either for the amateur or market gardener.

MELTING SUGAR (80 days) (Edible Pods.) The sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string Beans. The pods are very large, extremely tender; vines 4 feet high. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long and 1¼ inches broad. Fit for table use 80 days from planting.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (85 days) Vines about 5 feet high, and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, rouud and light yellow, inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties. Vines hardy and strong, vigorous and bearing broad, thick, leathery pods near the top of the vine. Pods 3 inches long, blunt, and light green. Ready to pick 85 days from planting.

LARGE BLACKEYE MARROWFAT (85 days) An excellent variety, growing about 5 feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods; one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Strong, vigorous vines bearing pods near the top of the vine. Foliage light in color; pods 3 inches long, blunt, light green. Ready to pick 70 days from planting.

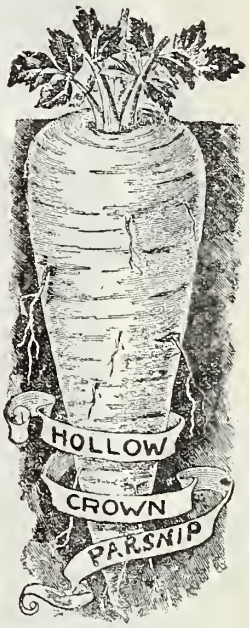
Telephone.

PRICES on all varieties of Peas:

	Postpaid. ½-Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	Not Prepaid. ½-Pk.	Pk.
Early Alaska	15	25	40	90	1.75
First and Best	15	25	45	1.00	1.90
Nott's Excelsior	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Premium Gem	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Tom Thumb	15	30	50	1.30	2.50
Stratagem	15	30	50	1.30	2.50
American Wonder	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Philadelphia Extra Early	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Large Blackeye Marrowfat	15	25	40	90	1.75
Large White Marrowfat	15	25	40	90	1.75
Champion of England	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Telephone	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Melting Sugar	15	30	50	1.30	2.50
Gradus or Prosperity	15	30	50	1.40	2.60
Bliss' Everbearing	15	30	50	1.25	2.50
Little Gem	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Yorkshire Hero	15	25	45	1.10	2.10
Witham Wonder	20	30	50	1.25	2.50

If Peas in pints or quarts are wanted by express or freight, DEDUCT 5c per ½-pint, 10c per pint, 15c per quart.

PARSNIPS



Ger., Pastinake; Fr., Panais; Sp., Pastinaca; Ital., Pastinaca.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but it is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense quantity of roots more nutritious than turnips and very valuable for dairy stock.

It prefers very wet soil and will thrive where Carrots will not grow. A sandy soil is required as the roots grow to a large size and are rather difficult to be dug. Sow the seed in the spring in 12 to 18 inch drills, using ½ oz. to 100 feet.

CULTURE: For spring and summer crop, sow from January to March; for winter and early spring use, sow from September to December. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, and when the plants are large enough, thin them out to stand 4 to 6 inches in the row. Parsnips besides being excellent for table use are also of great value for stock-raising. Fed to cows they will greatly add to the richness of the milk.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN (85 days) A great cropper, and considered the best for general cultivation. The roots are long, smooth, tender and very sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid. If by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY (80 days) Half long. The roots do not grow as long as the Hollow Crown, but are larger in diameter and more easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

PEPPER

Ger., Pfeffer; Fr., Piment; Sp., Pimiento; Ital., Peperone.

Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes; also for making chow-chow and chili sauce. The culture is the same as given for egg-plants and require heat for germination.

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants. Crop matures in about 140 days.

CULTURE: Sow seed early in hotbed or after danger of frost is passed in the open in warm soil. When large enough, transplant in rows about 2½ feet each way. Cultivate freely.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

PEPPER—Continued.

CHINESE GIANT (130 days) Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers. Its strong, bushy plants, which are literally loaded with the splendid large

Chinese Giant.

fruits, begin bearing quite early and continue throughout the season. Has few seeds, hence the genuine is necessarily high in price. The most desirable variety, of recent introduction, is undoubtedly the largest sweet Pepper ever offered. They are very large and are of a bright scarlet color when ripe. The flesh is quite thick, mild and remarkably sweet.

SWEET MOUNTAIN OR SPANISH MAMMOTH (120 days) The fruit does not ripen until late. It is very large, smooth and handsome; unripe, a dark green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, a rich red. Flesh thick, sweet and mild flavored.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE (125 days) Our stock of this well known variety is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. The best kind for stuffing.

LONG RED CAYENNE (125 days) A well known medium early variety, having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young; when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.

BIRD EYE Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

RUBY KING (130 days) An improved American variety. Very large and attractive. Grows about 2½ feet high; vigorous and productive. Fruits are often from 4 to 4½ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed Peppers.

RED CHERRY A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruit which is very pungent when ripe. The plant, when in fruit, is very handsome and ornamental.

RED CHILI A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point; and exceedingly pungent when ripe.

MEXICAN CHILI (140 days) The kind used in making Chili Con Carne. The Pepper that has made the tamales of Mexico famous is becoming very popular in the Southwest. It is a medium size, pear-shaped Pepper, and turns bluish black when dried. We have the true Mexican grown seed.

TABASCO (GENUINE) Grown extensively for making the well known Tabasco Sauce; in fact, it is almost the only kind raised for that purpose. It is the hottest variety of the Pepper family. It is very prolific, as it produces bushes from 3 to 4 feet high, which are literally covered with fruit, which is about three-quarters to an inch in length and narrow.

PIMIENTO—See Novelties.

CRIMSON GIANT—See Novelties.

PRICES on Pepper:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Chinese Giant	5	40	1.25
Sweet Mountain	5	25	75
Red Cherry	5	25	75
Red Chili	5	25	75
Long Red Cayenne	5	25	75
Bird Eye	5	25	75
Ruby King	5	25	75
Large Bell or Bull Nose	5	25	75
Tabasco	10	40	1.25
Mexican Chili	5	25	75

Above are postpaid prices; if wanted by freight or express, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

POTATOES

IRISH.

NOTE: The shortest crop reported in many years. We are, therefore, unable to quote prices in quantities at the time this goes to press.

TRUCKERS WHO WILL WRITE US FOR PRICES WILL KINDLY STATE QUANTITIES DESIRED. WE WILL MAKE ESPECIALLY LOW FIGURES ON CAR LOTS DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION.

SPRING PLANTING: After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows 2½ feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every 10 inches apart; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds or grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the growing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cultivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

FALL PLANTING: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole potato, using the small potatoes with 2 to 3 eyes.

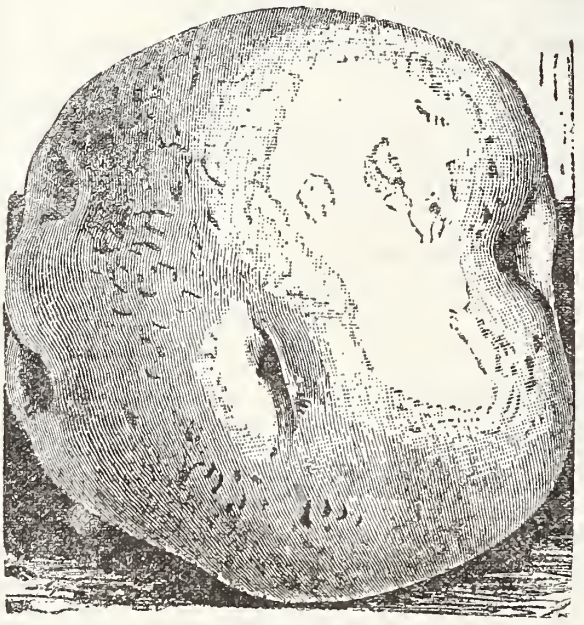
EARLY ROSE A splendid very early Potato for family use and for shipping to distant markets. It is quite productive and does well on light, rich soil. The Potato has a light pink skin; is oval and long; flesh pure white and very mealy when boiled.

EARLY OHIO Bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties, it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not rot as easy during a wet season.

PEERLESS A standard variety for home—a fine mealy Potato.

POTATOES—Continued.

GREEN MOUNTAIN This variety has made an enviable record for yield, size, smoothness and handsome appearance. Good large size, hardly ever small ones, nearly round in shape, but flattened; just what is most desired now; skin white. Potatoes never prongy and never scabby, almost blight-proof; a sure yielder where others fail, in clay and all other soils.



Bliss Triumph.

BLISS TRIUMPH This is without doubt the most popular and easily the leading Potato in the South, and there is a greater demand for it than for any other early. The Potatoes we offer are smooth, clean, and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home grown seed. Our stock is genuine Minnesota grown; none better to be had.

IRISH COBBLERS This variety is one of the most reliable and popular of the early varieties. It is of handsome creamy white color and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and a good keeper; in short, one of the best all-around early Potatoes on the market.

Prices on all Potatoes are 50 cents per peck and $1.90 per bushel. Special quotations on larger quantities furnished on request.

Potatoes, Sweet

CULTURE: Prepare a bed of good soil, rather sandy, and lay potatoes close together. Cover 5 inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed—in about six weeks—set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. Use hoe to keep young grass from choking plants and some horse cultivating is advisable. No further attention is necessary.

PUMPKIN YAM This Potato is becoming the leading variety in our market; the skin is of reddish brown color; flesh dark salmon color, very sweet and almost similar in taste to Cashaw Pumpkin. Very fine for table use.

BUNCH OR VINELESS YAM There is a growing demand for Sweet Potatoes in the cities, and farmers who are conveniently located should plant more largely of this crop. Besides being vineless and easily cultivated, it is a most delicious potato, of a rich golden color, and in quality equal to any of the best running varieties. This is a favorite among market gardeners and truckers, a great many of whom are growing it exclusively. They can be shipped some distance, where good transportation facilities are found.

Sweet Potatoes will yield from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. They are always scarce and command the highest prices. By carefully hilling and storing away, they will keep well with but little loss. Price, $2.00 per bushel. Plants, $3.50 per 1000 at planting time.

Prices, slips 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1000, at buyer's expense. Special prices on larger lots.

PUMPKINS

Ger., Grosse-Kuerbis; Fr., Potiron; Sp., Calabaza; Nat. Ord., Cucurbitaceae.

One ounce will plant 10 to 25 hills. Crop matures in four months.

CULTURE: Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as Melons or Cucumbers, but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. If larger quantities of Pumpkins are grown it is advisable to plant them on a field by themselves, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squashes and other vines. They are often raised between corn, but more properly belong to the farm. If planted in home garden you should put them in a most remote corner. Plant in hills 8x8 feet, in good corn land. The Cashaw likes soil a little richer than the other varieties. In the Brazos "bottom" lands enormous crops are grown by planting when Corn is "laid by." As a food for stock, Pumpkins are being used in this State as they never were before.

WHITE CASHAW, OR CROOKNECK Fine for table use as well as for stock feeding. The fruits have a hard, creamy white shell; grow about 2 feet long, and the thick meat is of excellent quality.

GOLDEN, OR YELLOW CASHAW Golden or yellow skin; flesh thick, fine-grained and of excellent quality. Good for either table use or feeding to cattle.

CONNECTICUT FIELD (100 days) A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

JAPANESE PIE (80 days) Fruit of medium size, nearly round. Skin light yellow, very thick, sweet and finely flavored. Makes very delicious pies.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO (80 days) Bell shaped, thick white flesh; medium size, skin creamy white, fine grained, sweet and delicious; one of the best for pies.

MEXICAN LAGUNA This new variety of Pumpkin has first been brought to the United States by Mr. J. J. Wiles of Harlingen, Texas, and we are the first seed house to introduce same to our many friends and customers. Originated in the famous Laguna lake districts of Northern Mexico, this variety is peculiar, comprising different

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

PUMPKINS—Continued.

shapes and sizes, which are all good. They are very hardy and prolific, splendidly suitable for shipping. They grow to a fair medium size, about 25 to 40 pounds, and while they have no special merits as to eating quality, they will outyield and are of much greater feeding value than any American variety. Greedily eaten by all stock, especially cows and hogs, which eat the entire fruit, rind and all. The vines are hardy, vigorous and very prolific; fruit has a tough rind and will keep indefinitely. Its drouth resisting qualities are unequaled; may be planted in corn after same is laid by and the average yield will be from 5 to 10 tons per acre.

MAMMOTH TOURS Immense size, often weighs 100 pounds; oblong, skin green; good exhibition sort, or for feeding stock in winter.

PROLIFIC FIELD (100 days) Of large size, enormously prolific, a rich golden yellow, good keeper, splendid for pies, excellent for stock, unexcelled for canning purposes; in a word, an all-around Pumpkin.

SWEET CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD (100 days) Very popular in the South. Fruit flattened, diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color when mature; flesh yellow, tender and of excellent quality.

SMALL SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE (75 days) This handsome variety is small but very sweet, fine grained and of the very best quality. Skin deep orange; flesh rich, deep yellow; excellent boiled or for pies.

IMPROVED GREEN STRIPED CASHAW (85 days) A crook-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick and sweet. This is one of the finest Pumpkins in existence; a long, crooked neck, terminating in a round or oblong end, enclosing a very small seed cavity; flesh surrounding seed cavity very thick. The neck is absolutely solid, rivaling the finest Sweet Potatoes for baking, or as a pie sort it has no equal. A splendid keeper.

PRICES for Pumpkin Seed:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Prolific Field	5	10	15	40
Large Cheese	5	10	15	40
Small Sugar	5	10	20	60
Cashaw, Green Striped	5	10	30	85
Cashaw, White	5	10	25	85
Cashaw, Golden or Yellow	5	10	25	85
Connecticut Field	5	10	15	45
Japanese Pie	5	10	25	75
Tennessee Sweet Potato	5	10	25	75
Mammoth Tours	5	10	25	75
Mexican Laguna	5	10	25	85

Improved Green Striped Cashaw.

All above prices are postpaid. If wanted by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE (20 days) The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color, flesh white and tender. We specially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing Radish.

RADISH

Ger., Rettig; Fr., Radis; Sp., Rabinas; Ital., Ravenello.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Crop should mature in 18 to 30 days, as to variety; seed germinate quickly.

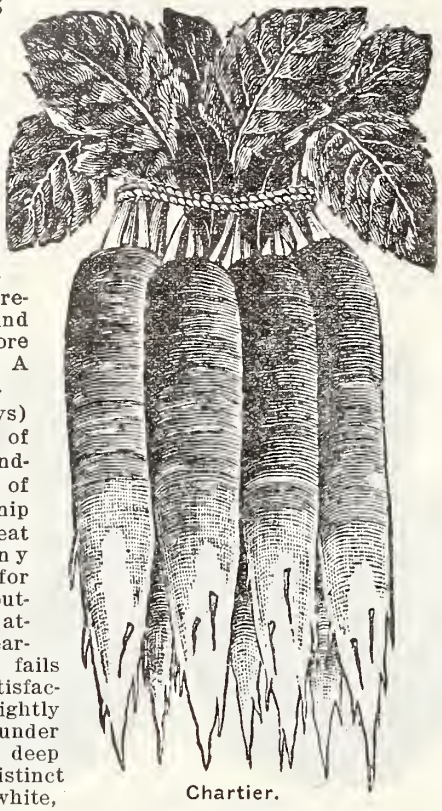
CULTURE: Sown here the year around. Give them light, rich soil and plenty of water. For the long varieties the soil should be loosened very deep. All varieties thrive best in light sandy loam. For winter or early use sow in hotbed, giving plenty of ventilation; for outside, sow as soon as the soil is warm and dry, covering seed about half an inch deep. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible, and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

HALF-LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIP (23 days) A beautiful half-long, bright scarlet with snow white tip; a beautiful Radish; a splendid seller and the best table variety; ready for the table in 23 days.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED (30 days) This is the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet Radish known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about 25 days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown.

RADISHES—Continued.

CHARTIER (35 days) This is one of the best long Radishes for outdoor planting. Tops of medium size. The roots are rather long, averaging 7 to 8 inches when matured. Scarlet—shading to white at the tip; withstands heat and remains in the ground a long time before becoming "hot." A fine long variety.



Chartier.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED (20 days) One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is most attractive in appearance and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Roots are slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet, with distinct white tips; flesh white, of best quality.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP (35 days) This is a standard, most excellent sort either for home garden or the market. Tops short and comparatively small. Roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and a very attractive bright red in color. They grow half out of the ground and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about 6 inches long.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP (20 days) A round, red, turnip-shaped Radish with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting as well as forcing.

WHITE GLOBE (20 days) Similar to the Scarlet Globe, save in the color. This is an early white Radish, a little more flattened than Scarlet Turnip, of smaller size and a fraction earlier in maturing. Tops very small, roots about one inch in diameter when mature. Flesh pure white and tender. Splendid for forcing.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (25 days) A quick growing, medium sized Radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. This olive-shaped sort is about 1½ inches long by ¾ inch in diameter when fully grown.

ICICLE (25 days) This Radish grows about 4 to 5 inches long, is of transparent whiteness, with short leaves, and makes its growth quickly. It is of most excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and market gardeners.

LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER An early maturing and attractive, long, white, summer Radish of most excellent quality. Tops are of medium size. Roots pure white, slender, smooth and averaging when mature 6 to 7 inches long by about ⅝ to ⅞ inch in diameter at thickest part. Flesh very crisp and tender. It matures shortly after Wood's Early Frame.

CHINA ROSE WINTER (60 days) Grows to enormous size and is good in all stages of its growth; a plant that can be planted in the fall and roots can be pulled until late in the spring. Roots are cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent.

LONG BLACK SPANISH (70 days) A winter variety. Plant in the fall and pull as wanted. Those weighing two pounds will be found as brittle as the younger ones.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (50 days) Similar to the above in every respect, except the tuber is globe-shaped instead of being oblong.

LONG WHITE VILMORIN (40 days) Large size, 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 inches thick; white, solid and of good quality.

Prices on all Radishes are: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid. If by express or freight, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

RHUBARB

OR PIE PLANT.
RHABARBER.

Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, is the earliest spring vegetable, and is grown for its leaf stems, which are extensively used for pies and sauce. It succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil, and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred the better. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year. Blossom stalks should be cut back well into the ground, as it will exhaust the plant if running to seed.

One of the earliest vegetables in the spring and highly esteemed as a spring tonic. Every garden should contain a bed of Rhubarb Roots. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow in spring in seed bed, in drills one foot apart. Cultivate well during the season, and in the autumn or following spring transplant into deep, rich soil, from 3 to 4 feet apart. The stalks should not be cut before the third year. For immediate use order the roots, which come into use at once.

LINNAEUS Large and tender, early, containing large stalks and leaves and a rapid, satisfactory grower. Makes a delicious and highly aromatic sauce, and has no superior as a pie variety. The very finest of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

ROOTS We offer strong field Roots which are much more easily transplanted and do better. Never have we had a better lot of Roots, and can furnish them any time from November until March and April. 25c each, by mail, postpaid. By express, not prepaid, $1.50 per dozen.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

ROSELLE

THE AUSTRALIAN JELLY PLANT.

This plant, coming from Queensland, Australia, will grow wherever Cotton grows, and with much the same cultivation. It blossoms in October and November and after the blossoming a seed pod forms with fleshy red leaves around it. Pick this while soft, put in a kettle with just enough water to cover and boil, strain, add ½ pint sugar and ¼ lemon juice to each pint of juice and boil till it

ROSELLE—Continued.

jellies. It has a delicious flavor between the currant and quince; many prefer to either. It is probably the most valuable jelly plant for the South, easily replacing the cranberry. It can also be made into jams, pies, puddings, etc.

It is easily grown from seed, which should not be planted till the ground becomes warm; if given plenty of water it will require 8x8 feet. It will not mature seed in the colder climates, but in the favored Gulf Coast Country it matures perfect seed. Our seed is specially grown for us at LaGranja, the fruit and flower farm of Eltweed Pomeroy, at Donna, Texas, and is selected with great care.

Price, 25c per packet; $1.50 per quarter pound.

SALSIFY

OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
HAFER WURZEL.

A nutritious esculent of oyster flavor. Sow the seed early in spring, in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, thinning out the young plants to four inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored in moist sand in a cool room. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring.

LONG WHITE A favorite variety; finely flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; lb., $1.00, postpaid.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND (95 days) Larger than the ordinary white. Invaluable for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 40c; lb., $1.25, postpaid.

SPINACH

One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 8 pounds to an acre.

Ger., Spinat; Fr., Espinard; Sp., Espinaca; Ital., Spinace.

CULTURE: This truly excellent vegetable is coming more and more into general use. Plant from September to March. If the season is dry and hot do not plant, for Spinach seed requires cool nights and moist ground in order to germinate. A good way to plant is to sow thinly in beds broadcast. Plant Radish in the same bed; as also Beets. By the time the Radish is gathered and the Beet transplanted the Spinach will begin to show its characteristic large leaves and will have room to grow. Spinach loves rich land. No plant makes more palatable and nutritious greens than Spinach when properly prepared, retaining its bright green color after cooking.

BLOOMSDALE (45 days) This standard variety as an autumn sort is superior to all others, but in the spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted and bloated, giving them when ready for shipment an elasticity adapting them for transportation to long distances. The plant is very early, of upright growth; leaves are pointed but quite broad and resemble Savoy Cabbage very much. Seed is round. A great favorite with market gardeners in the South. It has thick, dark green wrinkled leaves, and is perfectly hardy. Fine substance and flavor. One of the best for fall sowing.

Bloomsdale Spinach.

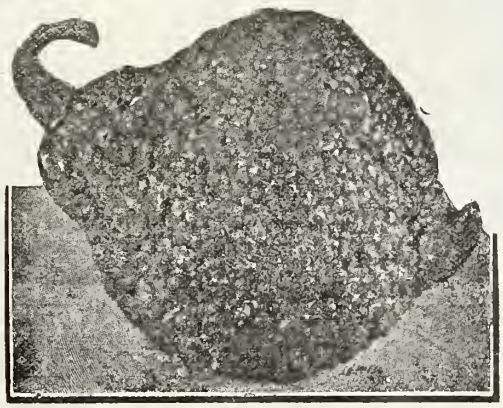
VICTORIA (50 days) An excellent sort, forming a very large, exceedingly thick, very dark green leaf slightly curled in the center. It becomes fit for use nearly as early as any, remaining so much longer than most kinds and can not fail to please, whether grown for the market or in the private garden. A sort continuing long before shooting to seed; of intermediate season.

LONG STANDING An improved round-seeded strain of excellent quality; after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts; leaves comparatively smooth and dark, rich green. Plant very large, becoming rather procumbent when mature; leaves usually very broad, arrow-shaped or rounded. Very slow in running to seed.

GIANT THICK LEAF A variety which grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. A great favorite with market gardeners. Leaves are attractively curled and on account of their firmness and substance they remain in prime salable condition. A large, thick-leaved variety of American origin and well worth a trial. The following (also an American creation) is thought by the introducer to be a long step in the direction of the much wished for improvement in Spinach.

PRICES on Spinach:	Pkt.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale	5	10	30
Victoria	5	10	30
Long Standing	5	10	30
Giant Thick Leaf	5	10	30

Above are postpaid prices. By express, not prepaid, 5 pounds for 75c; 10 pounds for $1.25.



Hubbard.

SQUASH

Ger., Speise-Kuerbis; Fr., Courge; Sp., Calabaza; Ital., Zucco.

Of the small varieties an ounce of seed will plant 40 hills; of the larger varieties an ounce will plant, say, 15 hills.

CULTURE: Plant in spring, soon as frost danger is over, and early in fall, as soon as rains have fallen; the small sorts in hills 4½x4½ feet, and the large kinds in hills 6x8 feet, putting 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Thin out to 3 plants to the hill and cultivate as long as the plow can be run.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, OR PATTY-PAN (50 days) Is earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit and very productive; grows in a bush form and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort; it is a variety that is grown the most extensively for market and for shipping

SQUASH—Continued.

purposes. Summer Squashes should always be used when young and tender, which can be determined by an impression of the nail. Color is creamy white, with comparatively smooth surface.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (55 days) Same as above, but of monstrous size. Excellent large strain. Nearly as early as the common sort. The most handsome of the summer varieties, somewhat flattened and scalloped. The fruit is uniformly warted and of a beautiful clear waxy color. Splendid for market and home garden. Splendid shipper.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK (45 days) The largest and best of all summer Crookneck Squashes. Of dwarf, bushy habit and very productive, bears early and all summer. True type. Its cooking qualities are unexcelled. Fruits, when fully grown, are about one foot long; shell very hard when ripe. Golden skin, nicely warted and of excellent eating properties; very salable.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH (45 days) A very early, somewhat flattened scalloped Bush Squash of largest size. Skin deep orange, flesh pale yellow and of very good flavor. A very fine summer variety.

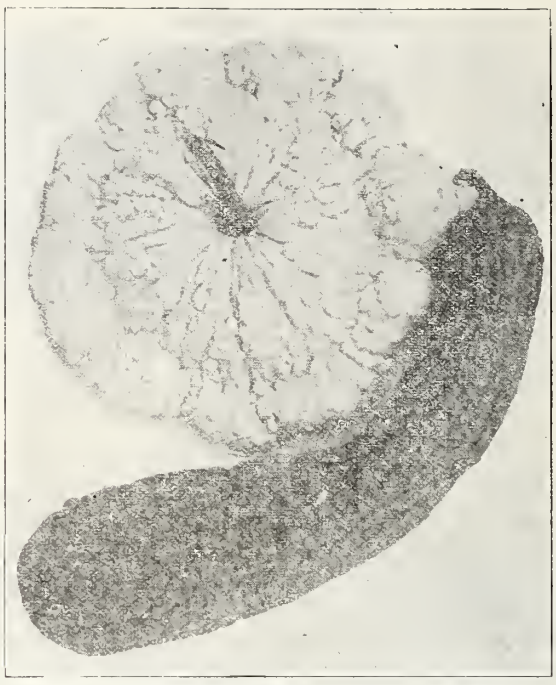
BOSTON MARROW (60 days) A very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape, skin thin; when ripe bright orange with a shading of light cream color. Flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Hubbard.

MAMMOTH CHILI A very large-fruited variety. Under special cultivation the fruits attain a very great weight. The skin is quite smooth but with broad, open netting, and of a rich orange yellow. Flesh very thick and of a rich yellow coloring, fine grained and sweet. Fruit is oblong, productive; very profitable for stock.

HUBBARD (65 days) This is one of the best of the winter Squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the Sweet Potato. Our stock is most carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the Squashes are raised.

DELICIOUS (60 days) The result of years of crossing, the Hubbard having been prominently used in its make-up. Green when matured. Flesh thick, dark orange in color; dry, sweet and of rich flavor. Is best as fall and winter variety.

LIVINGSTON'S PIE SQUASH Rich, sweet flavor. Makes good pies without eggs. The color of the skin is similar to that of the Golden Russet Apple. Flesh yellow and very thick. Quite early, surprisingly productive and a rapid and hardy grower. The very finest for pies, making good ones even when eggs are not used. Size 8 to 10 inches in diameter.



Early White Bush and Summer Crookneck.

PRICES on Squash:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early White Bush or Patty-Pan	5	10	25	70
Mammoth White Bush Scallop	5	10	25	75
Hubbard	5	10	30	85
Early Yellow Bush	5	10	25	75
Golden Summer Crookneck	5	10	25	75
Boston Marrow	5	10	25	75
Mammoth Chili	5	15	35	1.25
Delicious	5	15	40	1.25
Livingston's Pie Squash	5	10	25	75

Above prices are postpaid.

SORREL

Ger., Sauerampfer; Fr., Oseille; Ital., Acetosa.

Those who think of Sorrel as the starved-looking weed of barren lands have little idea of the possible value of the plant. The improved varieties, when well grown and cooked like spinach, make a healthful and very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in the spring and thin the seedlings to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼-lb., 40c, postpaid.

TOMATOES

Ger., Liebesapfel; Fr., Tomato; Sp., Tomate; Ital., Pomo d'oro.

As our customers are well aware that seeds are the most deceptive article in existence, and not even an expert could tell them from a mere examination of Tomato Seed whether they were saved by an expert or whether they were washed out of the refuse back of a canning factory; therefore, in presenting the following varieties of Tomatoes we assure our customers that same have been thoroughly tested. We only kept the best—the most meritorious—and eliminated those unfit for our trade. These varieties are standard sorts only and the seed stock we offer is as fine as you can buy anywhere.

An ounce of seed should produce 2000 seedlings.

CULTURE: For early plants sow in seed boxes in drills, say 4 inches apart. When the seedlings are two inches high, plant in other boxes 4x4 inches. Don't have the soil in your seed boxes rich. When danger of frost is past plant in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. It will be well in making the hills in which the Tomatoes are planted to mix a full spadeful of well rotted manure with the soil. Do not use fresh or half-rotted manure. If you have not the right kind of manure, use a balanced commercial fertilizer. Give a thorough watering at time of transplanting and set the plants in the ground up to the first sound leaf. Owing to the probabilities, or rather possibilities, of having a wet season, it will be wise to throw up beds, on which to plant the Tomatoes, so, in the event of a long wet spell, the surplus water may run off. Tomatoes are impatient of water. Your vines will bear longer and will bear better fruit if they are staked or otherwise kept off the ground. A cheap though excellent plan is to set stakes at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees from the perpendicular, at intervals of 6 to 10 feet, and

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

TOMATOES— Continued.

stretch on them wire netting on which the vines may rest. The fruit will fall below the netting and the leaves will cover so as to prevent sun scald. This plan will also assure a good circulation of air, which will tend to ward off disease. When insect enemies appear the spray can be more advantageously used. Other advantages will occur to the man who thinks—and he who doesn't think had best devote his farm to corn and cotton instead of truck.

Trophy. Dwarf Champion. Stone.

PERFECTION (Bright Red.) (110 days) This is one of the most handsome Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, blood-red fruit pronounce it of highest quality. The Perfection Tomato may be described as an Improved Acme with red skin. The skin is sufficiently tough and the fruits so solid they may be shipped long distances and reach in good condition. Of medium size. Ripens with Acme and a week or ten days earlier than Stone. A desirable sort for gardeners and canners who require a red tomato.

MATCHLESS (Bright Red.) (115 days) A very popular Tomato in the East. Fruit large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh rich, bright red color and of fine quality, although possibly not quite as firm as Improved Trophy or Stone.

SPARK'S EARLIANA (Bright Red.) (85 days) The earliest, smooth, bright red Tomato of good size. It is so far superior in hardiness, sure setting of fruits, size and smooth, uniform shape, that it is now planted exclusively in this section. Plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. The Tomatoes are quite uniform in size and of smooth, regular form. They are fleshy, solid and excellent for shipping purposes. This Tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. From less than 4000 hills the originator realized from his first pickings $725, clear of freight and commission, being in the market fully a week before all others. Spark's Earliana is as near seedless as any Tomato we ever saw, containing less than one-fourth the seed of other varieties, and for this reason the genuine seed can never be sold at a low price.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL (Bright Red.) (95 days) Within a week or ten days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of large size and sweeter flavor, while its more robust growth makes it a surer cropper. Of compact growth.

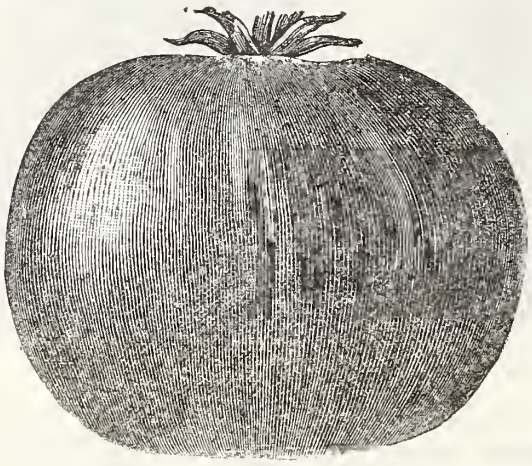
DWARF STONE (Bright Red.) (110 days) This dwarf Tomato has a stout, upright and compact growth. The fruits of this sort are larger than Dwarf Champion; vines are very stout and prolific. The shape of the fruit is perfect, skin is free from cracks on stem end. It is an exceedingly tasty sort. The fruit is as large as the late Stone, and of the same color, a bright red, while it is as early as the other dwarf varieties, and, like them, may be planted much closer.

Livingston's Beauty.

STONE (Bright Red.) (115 days) The greatest canning Tomato in the world. The largest, bright red, perfectly smooth, high yielding, best keeping, finest flavored variety in existence. Vines vigorous and productive; fruit large and smooth; deep red in color and very heavy. The best all-around variety where earliness is not important.

TOMATOES—Continued.

Large, handsome fruits, very solid, deep through. Color brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened, but the leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl. Flesh thick, bright scarlet, solid, with comparatively few seeds and of sweet flavor; skin thin, but strong enough to make it a good shipper.



Spark's Earliana.

EARLY DETROIT This new splendid variety is now generally recognized as one of the most valuable shipping Tomatoes yet introduced. It is not only the most productive of the early purplish pink Tomatoes, but in uniformity and size of plant, which averages 3¼ inches in diameter, and which is thick through and solid, freedom from cracking and from tendency to blight, it has been found to meet the most exacting requirements. Vine is vigorous and productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe shaped, firm and of excellent quality.

PONDEROSA (Bright Red.) (110 days) A reddish-fruited Tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late; almost seedless; frequently weighing more than two pounds. Somewhat scattered on the vine and a percentage are rather rough. Good for home use; splendid slicer. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato quite free from acid.

BONNY BEST Of about the same season as Chalk's Jewel, but fruits average somewhat smaller. They are of bright scarlet color, always smooth and of remarkably uniform size and shape. An elegant sort for market and shipping on account of its even size. Well adapted for forcing under glass.

FAVORITE (120 days) A purple-fruited sort of excellent quality; grows to uniformly large size, which is maintained until late fall. Fruits are invariably smooth, solid, and the flesh is of the finest color. Plants are very thrifty, free from rust or blight; very prolific. Excellent for slicing.

JUNE PINK (Pink.) (80 days) Ripens as early as Spark's Earliana, and ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel. It is an enormous bearer, clusters of 6 to 10 fruits being borne both at the crown and at the forks of the branches. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping. In color it is a bright, pleasing pink.

RED ROCK (110 to 115 days from seed sowing to ripe fruit.) A wonderfully fine variety, extraordinarily solid and free from an excess of water, smooth as an apple, red as it is possible to be. No sort is its superior in texture or flavor. An extraordinarily heavy producer and an excellent shipper. Recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories as very showy and productive. Fine sort, and profitable because of its great yield and little waste. Every grower who has raised it praises it above all others for its profitable qualities. Undoubtedly the finest large red Tomato now in use.

DWARF CHAMPION (Purple) (100 days) A purple fruited variety, forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and is of good flavor. Desirable for forcing, as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds.

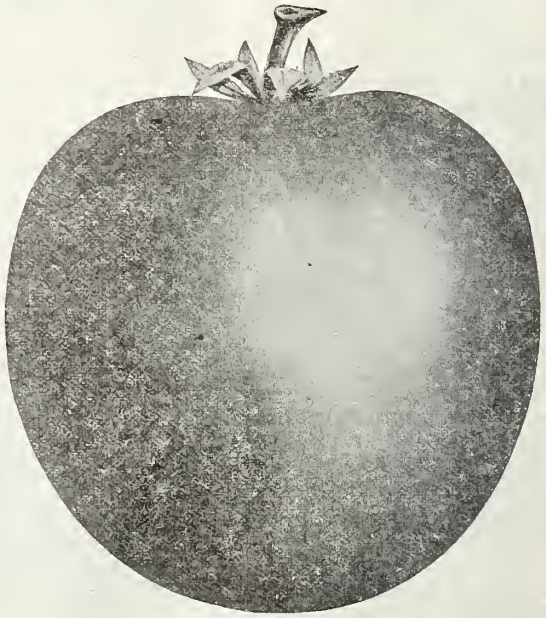
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY (Purple.) (115 days) Livingston's Beauty has retained the reputation it made years ago as a perfect Tomato. The plants make a strong growth, are hardy and bear plentifully; the fruit is produced in clusters of 4 to 6, is large, of perfect shape and retains its size until late in the season. Ripens early, has firm flesh of excellent quality; seed cells are very small. May be picked quite green; will ripen up nicely, look well and keep in perfect condition for a week after becoming fully ripe. For shipping and early market it can not be excelled.

ENORMOUS (Purple.) (115 days) The largest Tomato known, a good main cropper, and a desirable family variety; smooth, but apt to crack about the stem end; few seeds and of fair quality when grown on good soil.

ACME (Purple.) (95 days) One of the best earliest purple-fruited Tomatoes in existence. As a shipping sort it is unsurpassed. We consider this remarkable variety the smoothest and most uniform, medium sized sort. Acme is very prolific; fruits are produced in clusters of 4 to 5, are large and free from cracks. Flesh is remarkably solid and stands long distance shipment.

IMPROVED TROPHY (Purple.) (110 days) By careful breeding and selection there has been produced a strain which compares favorably with any in smoothness and regularity of the fruit. Its large, strong growing, vigorous and exceptionally productive vine, large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting.

EARLY MICHIGAN (Purple.) (95 days) Vines large, with large, dark green leaves, vigorous and productive;



Early Detroit.

one of the heaviest croppers; fruit medium size to large, perfectly smooth, solid, without any core; deep rich red color and of excellent flavor. Its first fruits are very early, but the vines continue to bear for a long time.

RED PEAR Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped and not the larger red plum tomato often sold under this name.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

TOMATOES—Continued.

RED PLUM Splendid for preserves.
YELLOW PEAR (95 days) Pear-shaped and of a beautiful yellow; much used for pickling and preserving.
YELLOW PLUM (95 days) Similar to above except in being of a plum shape.
LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—See Novelties.
LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS—See Novelties.

PRICES on Tomato Seed:

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Acme	5	25	65	2.00
Stone	5	25	65	2.00
Dwarf Champion	5	25	65	2.00
Improved Trophy	5	25	75	2.25
Beauty	5	25	65	2.00
Enormous	5	25	75	2.25
Favorite	5	25	75	2.25
Matchless	5	25	75	2.25
Yellow Pear	5	25	75	2.25
Yellow Plum	5	25	75	2.25
Red Pear	5	25	75	2.25
Red Plum	5	25	75	2.25
Spark's Earliana	5	25	65	2.00
Dwarf Stone	5	25	65	2.00
Ponderosa	5	35	90	3.00
Perfection	5	25	75	2.25
Early Michigan	5	25	75	2.25
Chalk's Early Jewel	5	25	75	2.25
June Pink	5	25	75	2.00
Early Detroit	5	30	85	2.50
Red Rock	5	25	75	2.25
Bonny Best	5	25	75	2.25

Above prices are all postpaid. DEDUCT 10c if wanted by express or freight.

QUALITY TURNIP SEED

Year after year sees a steady increase in sales of Turnip Seed with us, a sign that this valuable crop is being cultivated more and more. Though the value of Turnips and Rutabagas as an invaluable crop for feeding all kinds of stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, our Houston market gardeners are consuming annually immense quantities of this special seed to supply their needs.

Turnips are easily grown, requiring a deep, mellow, rich soil. They should be sown while the soil is moist, as the greatest part of success of this crop depends on the strength of an early and quick growth, while they are very subject to the attacks of white fly and turnip lice, which literally destroy acres and acres of them in the course of a day or two. No time should be lost in immediately loosening and harrowing the soil and resowing again. Our market gardeners start sowing Turnips from July and continue until November for fall crop, and from January until April for spring and summer use. Turnips are mostly sown broadcast, but if proper thinning out is omitted it causes poorly shaped specimens. If drilled in they should be thinned out to 6 inches, and have your rows 16 inches apart. As the plants grow the soil should be drawn to them; omitting this they don't form any bulbs. Broadcast sowing requires about 1½ to 2 pounds per acre. Drill sowing takes about half that amount of seed.

Ger., Wasserruebe; Fr., Navet; Sp., Nabo; Ital., Navone.

Sow one and a half pounds to the acre; one ounce to 150 feet of drill.

The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. They should not be fed in large quantities to milch cows or the flavor of the milk will be disagreeably affected. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowing largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

CULTURE: Soil should be rich, light and well harrowed. In this section Turnips are usually sown broadcast, though occasionally are drilled in. When drilled there should be 14 inches between rows. Plant from July to April.

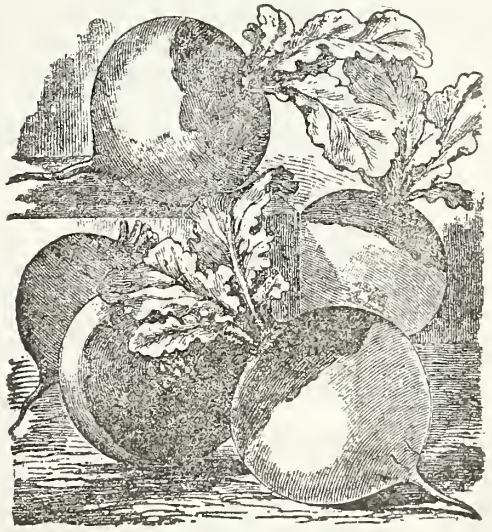
EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED (60 days) An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire upright in growth. Root of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below, flesh white, fine grained and tender.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE (70 days) One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding, but is also excellent for table use.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED (45 days) A most excellent garden variety and largely used in Southern States. Root medium sized, from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and about 2 inches thick; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but like other early sorts is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE (75 days) One of the best yellow-fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

YELLOW GLOBE (75 days) A round, smooth, medium sized, light yellow Turnip, with crisp, firm flesh of fine quality; a very attractive and beautiful sort.



Purple Top White Globe.

YELLOW ABERDEEN (75 days) Roots medium sized, round, flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive, and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Rutabaga in hardiness and firmness of texture, and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

WHITE EGG (50 days) A small snow-white variety of great sweetness and tenderness and of phenomenally rapid growth. The finest flavored of all early Turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in six weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are pure snow-white; solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE (80 days) Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN (45 days) The earliest Turnip in cultivation—about 2 weeks earlier than Purple Top Strap Leaved. The root is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a purple top. Flesh white, hard and of fine quality.

SEVEN TOP (65 days) Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops, which are used as "greens." Very hardy, and will grow all winter.

TURNIPS—Continued.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (65 days) This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots are about in good condition for table use when about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger if intended for stock feeding. An early variety. Globe shaped; heavy cropper. In other respects similar to the Red Top Strap Leaf. A handsome looking bulb and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnips for market garden purposes.

RUTABAGA

Ger., Steckruebe.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA (85 days) This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts. A hardy, productive variety, having but little neck. The roots are large, slightly oblong or nearly globe-shaped, fairly smooth, with very small tap root. Color purplish red above ground, and bright yellow beneath. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, crisp and tender.

REICHARDT'S MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA We claim for this variety that it is the hardiest and heaviest cropping Purple Top in existence. Sound flesh and grows freely in all kinds of soil. It is very hard, globe-shaped, almost neckless, has dwarf foliage and forms a clean single tap root. The portion of the root above the ground is of a deep purple red color. With this variety the question of a real neckless Rutabaga is solved. Flesh is richly colored, fine grained and sweet.

PRICES on Turnip Seed:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	5	10	20	55
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	10	20	55
Early White Flat Dutch.....	5	10	20	55
Large Amber Globe	5	10	20	60
Pomeranian White Globe	5	10	20	55
Yellow Globe	5	10	20	60
Yellow Aberdeen	5	10	20	60
White Egg	5	10	20	60
Cow Horn	5	10	20	60
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	5	10	25	70
Seven Top	5	10	20	60
Rutabagas—				
American Yellow, Purple Top....	5	10	20	60
Reichardt's Mammoth, Purple Top	5	15	30	80

All above are postpaid prices. If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

of High Fruiting Quality

Our plants are not only pure bred, true to name and label, but are bred by the best known methods of improving the fruit-producing quality of the plants and the betterment of the fruit. Upon the vigor of the plant depends the quality of the fruit. We only handle such varieties as we know will succeed in our Gulf Coast Country, and in purchasing these plants our customers may rely upon getting stock of bearing qualities, vitality and stamina.

KLONDIKE The Southern berry of great qualities. This is the most extensively planted berry for earliness in the Southern States. Berry is a dark red color, very firm. Will ship anywhere; its keeping qualities are not equaled by any other variety.

LADY THOMPSON A well-tested variety, well adapted to the South; good drouth resister. It is light in color, but for yielding it is great.

MICHEL One of the old stand-bys. It has a very fine flavor, excelled only by the St. Louis for eating purposes. Mostly grown in home gardens; extremely early but poor shipper, as the berry is rather soft.

EXCELSIOR The earliest berry grown in the United States. Plants make freely; berry is of dark red color, of good size and will ship well, being very firm and a great yielder.

PRICE: 60c per 100, postpaid; not prepaid, 50c per 100; $4.00 per 1000.

Please Note: If an order of 1000 plants is made up consisting of more than one variety the price is $4.50 per 1000.

All plants are shipped by express only (in small quantities by mail), at purchaser's expense and risk.

NO PLANTS SENT C. O. D.

R. & S. Co. will in no way be responsible for plants or perishable goods arriving in bad or damaged condition. Plants are packed in our approved manner to stand long distance shipping, but rough handling and placing them in hot express cars and delay in transferring, arrival of plants in damaged condition is sometimes unavoidable and not a fault of ours.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

We grow large quantities of vegetable plants and can supply them in proper season.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS We furnish only select, strong, two-year-old roots.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL Very productive. 25c per dozen, postpaid; $1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE Exceedingly large. 25c per dozen, postpaid; $1.25 per 100, not prepaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS Only leading varieties. 15c per dozen, postpaid; 50c per 100, not prepaid.

CAULIFLOWER Early Snowball. 25c per dozen, postpaid; $1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch) 25c per bunch, postpaid.

EGGPLANT Improved purple. 25c per dozen, postpaid.

HORSERADISH ROOTS 25c per dozen, postpaid; $1.00 per 100, not prepaid.

PEPPER PLANTS Sweet and Hot. 20c per dozen, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS Linnaeus. Strong roots. 25c each, postpaid; $1.50 per dozen, not prepaid.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS Pumpkin and Vineless Yam. 60c per 100, postpaid; not prepaid, 50c per 100; $3.50 per 1000.

TOMATO PLANTS Leading varieties. 20c per dozen, postpaid; $1.50 per 100, not preaid.

TOBACCO

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to our climate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c.

HAVANA IMPORTED Leaf very thin, fine texture. Much used for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

WHITE BURLEY A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

The importance of this crop in many sections makes the use of the very best seed an urgent necessity. After securing the right kind of seed we are now offering a quality of seed which is unsurpassed. The seed should be sown as soon as danger of frost is over. Seeds are covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high transplant into rows 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS

COW PEAS

Owing to unsettled conditions and fluctuations in market values on Field Seeds, Reichardt & Schulte Co. will reserve the right of reducing quantities where necessary in case insufficient money is sent at the time prices range higher than quoted herein. Ask for prices if larger quantities are wanted.

The aim in all plant growing is to secure the largest possible money return. Everywhere the question arises: How can I increase the production of my soil? The answer is: Sow Cow Peas, a plant whose many valuable qualities, ease of cultivation, adaptability to many soils and climates and cheapness of production, make it a never-failing friend to the tiller of the soil. The Cow Peas in crop rotation are invaluable, not to speak of their many features as soil renovator, grazing and soiling adaptabilities. Cow Peas in connection with Corn make silage far superior to sorghum and other crops, while well matured Cow Pea Hay ranks with or even surpasses Clover and Alfalfa Hay. A well-known fact is, that an acre of Cow Peas produce muscle-making food (protein) equivalent to that contained in 2500 pounds of wheat bran—therefore of special value to dairymen. After summing and sizing up all the good features we come to the only conclusion: "Plant more Cow Peas." If sown broadcast, 1 to 1½ bushels, according to variety, will be necessary to plant an acre; when put in drills these should be 2½ to 3½ feet apart, requiring 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

We are extensive dealers in Cow Peas; if you have any to sell, kindly advise us.

WHIPPOORWILL The most highly valued plant in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The old standard, popular sort, bunch in character and very early. Has brown, speckled seeds, easily gathered on account of the upright growth. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. This variety is the most popular sort and yields a good crop of both fodder and peas. Two crops can be easily made in one season. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. By express or freight, peck 90c, not prepaid.

NEW ERA An early, small blue-speckled sort; growth is bunch in character. The earliest variety of Cow Peas in existence and therefore most decidedly the best for growing in the Southern States. If you will get the grain off the ground early and plow and plant to New Era Cow Peas you can put the ground in fine shape for the coming crop. You will not have to haul manure on land so treated, Sow in orchards and either use for feed or soiling. By express or freight, peck 95c, not prepaid.

WONDERFUL, OR UNKNOWN This makes an enormous growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vine it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas and it yields largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted not later than the end of June, in order to come to full maturity. By express or freight, peck 90c, not prepaid.

LARGE, BLACK-EYED PEAS The large, Black-Eyed Peas make a profitable crop for picking up the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter; at the same time make an excellent soil-improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other Cow Peas. By express or freight, peck, $1.00, not prepaid.

CLAY PEAS Tall, erect, large, dark green leaves; stem of vigorous growth; pod large and yellow; seeds kidney shaped, medium size, cream colored; medium to late in ripening. Most desirable for enriching the soil and for furnishing a large crop of nutritious forage. By express or freight, peck, 90c, not prepaid.

CREAM PEAS This is the most beautiful table Pea we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers. It has given the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use. and very deservedly so, as there are none that can surpass it in splendid flavor. In point of yield they double the well-known Black-Eye, command a higher price on the market, cook quicker and are in every way superior to it as a table sort. It grows in bunch form. Peas are of a cream color. By express or freight, peck $1.00, not prepaid.

CROWDER PEAS Small seeded, but strong growing and prolific Pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Express or freight, peck $1.00, not prepaid.

MIXED PEAS Every year thousands of bushels of Peas become mixed in handling, and these are generally considered as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties and usually sell for a little less. By express or freight, peck 85c, not prepaid.

NOTE: If there are any varieties of Peas which you want, write us and we will let you know if we can furnish them. Samples of all varieties on application.

FIELD BEANS

DOLICHOS MULTIFLORUS.

VELVET BEAN This has been tried and found to be the best forage plant in the South. It produces more vine and leaves than any of the Cow Peas, and the leaves remain green longer. The seeds are rich in fattening matter, and are relished by all stock except horses. Before feeding to cows it will be found best to soak in clear water until soft. The product is simply enormous. Plant the beans in rows about 6 feet apart, and drop the beans about 12 inches apart in the row. Plant as soon as danger of frost is over, soaking the seed 24 hours before planting. One peck will plant an acre. By express or freight, $1.50 per peck, not prepaid.

SOJA BEAN One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state they afford much nutritious forage. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal, if not superior, to the Cow Pea as a soil improver, and are immensely prolific. When sown in rows and cultivated, makes heavier yield per acre and are superior to the Cow Pea in feeding value for stock.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

FIELD BEANS—Continued.

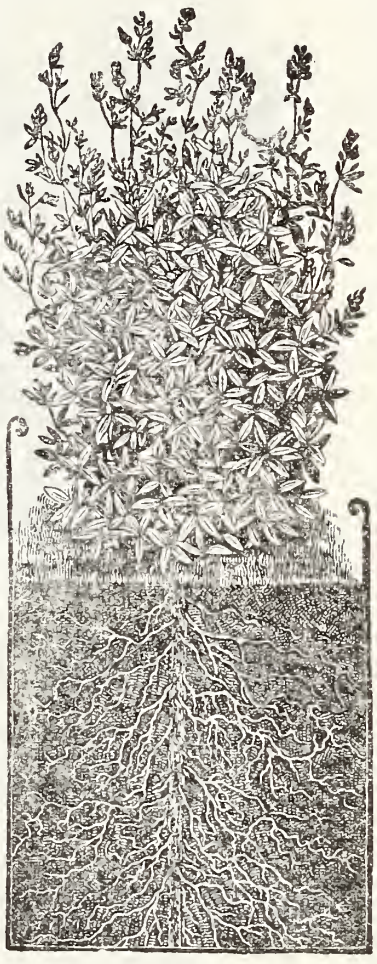
Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills, 3½ feet apart and 1½ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre if drilled. By freight or express, peck, $1.50, not prepaid.

MAMMOTH YELLOW Our experiments have shown this variety more suitable for this part of the country than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drouth and disease, and the heaviest yielder of beans. Quart, 25c; ½-peck, 80c; peck, $1.50, not prepaid.

NAVY BEANS (Commonly called white "Soup" Beans.) This is the greatest commercial Bean in the world and is planted both as a garden and field variety. It is a bush or dwarf sort, of upright growth and a prolific bearer. Large pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c, postpaid. Express or freight, pint, 10c; quart, 20c; peck, $1.25, not prepaid.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED

Alfalfa is one of the most valuable perennial leguminous forage and hay plants in the world, and is grown with more or less success in nearly every State in the Union. The root system of the plant is the most wonderful thing in connection with its growth. There is no telling how deep the roots of Alfalfa will penetrate. They have been discovered below the earth's surface more than a hundred feet. Alfalfa may be sown in September, October or November, or during February, March and April. Fall sowing should prove more profitable, although such is not always the case. It is better not to risk all at the same time. Alfalfa should be cut for hay when blooms begin to appear, and where delayed too long the quality of the hay will be impaired. No cultivation is usually given young Alfalfa, but there are times when spring sowing can be harrowed to great advantage, shortly after the plants are up, provided the ground is foul with weeds or has become baked. After the plants are established for a year cultivation may be given each spring by means of a disc harrow, with disc set straight, in order to split up the old crowns, stirring the soil and assisting the plants in spreading. The feed value of Alfalfa Hay is very high. In fact, it is almost a complete ration for a work horse. Alfalfa may be cut from two to five times a season. The yield to an acre in a season will vary from four to six tons of dry hay.



ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE (Medicago Sativa.) It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan subsoil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth and must do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil having a deep, porous subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light harrow. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free from weeds until they become established.

By express or freight, 20 pounds, $3.75; 50 pounds, $9.00; 100 pounds, $17.50.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA This most valuable new variety was sent out by the Department of Agriculture twelve years ago in a small way, and has given universal satisfaction wherever sown. This variety of Alfalfa has been imported from Turkestan, a part of Asia, which country is noted to be subject to very cold and extremely dry weather. The leaves of this variety are covered with down and furnish fodder of not only greater superiority to common Alfalfa, but also the yield of hay is much larger. It is more hardy than the ordinary variety, having stood a temperature 40 degrees below zero when the ground was bare. It will also stand extreme drouth, as it comes from a locality where the summers are dry and hot and the winters extremely cold. We believe that the farmers of this country will find it of special value, making not only a large top growth, but much better root growth. By express or freight, 20 pounds, $4.00; 50 pounds, $9.50; 100 pounds, $18.00.

BURR CLOVER

MEDICAGO DENTICULATA.

A most valuable grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the Clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. It is also desirable to scarify it in this way each fall for the

Inoculation of Alfalfa and Clover is absolutely necessary; it means stronger growth and better yield.

Red Clover.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

BURR CLOVER—Continued.

best results. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass. This seed is very hard to thresh out from the burrs. It is very much more satisfactory to sow the recleaned or hulled seed than the seed in the burr. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre of hulled seed and 25 to 30 pounds in the burr. Price, recleaned or hulled, pound 30c, by mail; by express or freight, 10 pounds $2.00, 100 pounds $17.50. Price, in the burr, pound 25c, 10 pounds $1.25, 100 pounds $10.00.

VETCHES

Vetches.

HAIRY, SAND OR WINTER VETCH (Vicia Villosa.) Hairy or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. Make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops grown. Also makes a most valuable soil improving crop, rivaling Cow Peas in its nitrogen-gathering properties. Should be sown from July to January, broadcast, at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, with three-quarters bushel of winter oats or one-half bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat support the Vetches, enabling them to make a better growth, and facilitating the harvesting and curing. Vetches are excellent for hay, which should be cut as soon as the oats or wheat which was sown with them begins to form heads. The hay is one of the richest and most nutritious feeds for cows, increasing the flow and quality of milk. The seed of Hairy Vetch has a hard shell like Okra, but is darker in color, round and not so large. When the plant makes its appearance above ground it resembles somewhat an English Pea, only the foliage is finer and makes considerably more vine. Vetch will afford bountiful winter grazing for all classes of stock. Pound, postpaid, 35c; by express or freight, 20 pounds $3.50, 100 pounds $15.00.

OREGON, OR SPRING VETCH (Vicia Sativa.) Much like the preceding in growth and habit, and used for the same purposes. The seed of Spring Vetches is much larger than the Hairy Vetch, not so round, being more flat and a lighter shade of color. This type of Vetch is not as hardy and resistant to cold weather, but if sown early in the spring, either by themselves or in connection with grains, grasses or clovers, will produce a splendid crop of hay. It is used in certain sections of the South, where the winters are mild, in preference to Vicia Villosa. The general directions given for Hairy Vetch apply to this sort also. Pound, postpaid, 35c. By freight or express, 20 pounds, $3.00; 100 pounds, $12.00.

OTHER CLOVERS

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (Trifolium Repens.) A dwarf, low-growing sort of great value for pasture; succeeds best on rather moist location and in wet seasons, but will resist drouth admirably. All stock fatten on it. Valuable also as a plant for bees and as a green fodder for poultry. Sown with Kentucky Blue and English Rye Grass it makes an excellent lawn. Does not like a shallow soil. Sow 5 to 8 pounds to the acre. Pound, 60c, postpaid; by express or freight, 50c pound.

CRIMSON (Trifolium Incarnatum.) Should be sown in the fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. It will make the earliest green feed of any of the Clovers. This annual variety is an immense yielder of fodder; commences to grow right after cutting, and continues to do so until frost. Roots are nearly black; blossoms long and of

Crimson Clover.

deep carmine color. The plants grow about 4 feet high and furnish 4 to 5 cuttings during the season. The hay is of excellent quality. Crimson Clover is also a great soil improver and may be turned under in time for other early spring crops. By express or freight, pound, 25c; 20 pounds, $4.00; 100 pounds $16.75. Postpaid, pound, 35c.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH HYBRID (Trifolium Hybridum.) Perfectly hardy, drouth-resisting Clover. Produces large hay crops, is excellent for soiling. This variety is perennial, and not winter-kill. A great favorite with bee-keepers, as its flowers have a sweet and agreeable odor and affords excellent forage for bees. Especially good on low-lying, wet lands. Sow in the spring or fall, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. Pound, 40c, postpaid; by express or freight, pound, 30c; 20 pounds, $5.00; 100 pounds, $22.50.

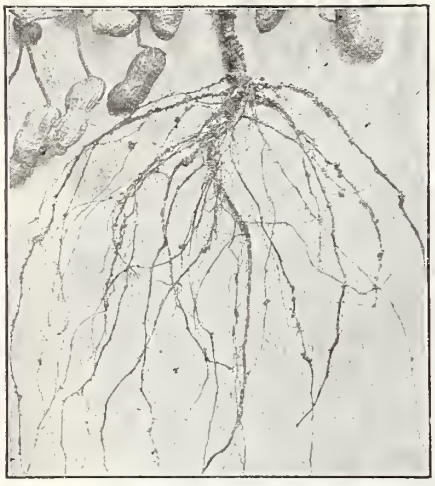
RED CLOVER (Trifolium Pratense.) A biennial plant which many prefer. Has merit as a cattle food and makes good hay, is a rapid grower and considered a valuable fertilizer. Yields 2 to 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Should be used as a rotation crop. Roots deeply and resists drouth. Sow 16 to 20 pounds to the acre in the fall. Postpaid, 40c per pound; not prepaid, 4 pounds for $1.00.

BOKHARA, OR SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Alba.) Will grow on any soil and is invaluable for bee food. Whoever keeps bees should put in some of this Clover for it is greatly relished by them and makes superior honey; of great value as a fertilizer. Sweet Clover will furnish the soil with bacteria and will make sandy soil fertile. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Pound, 35c, postpaid.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata.) The greatest blessing that could come to the South. A legume, Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in the spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock from June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; 2 tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds or one bushel per acre alone; or fall, with Rye and Oats. This Clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Lespedeza is as important to the Southern farmer as Crimson Clover to the farmer in the North. Introduced here several years ago, it has proven one of

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

USE FARMOGERM



Nitrogen Sacks on Roots of Peanuts. Value of $15 to $25 per Acre as a Fertilizer and Soil Builder.

It will help you grow high priced Fertilizer by adding Nitrates and Humus to your soil. It produces bigger crops and enriches the land. Takes the place of Nitrate of Soda.

WHAT FARMOGERM IS.

Farmogerm is a pure culture, or growth, of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrates. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and are sent out in a bottle.

A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen will, if the seed be inoculated with Farmogerm, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda, worth about $28.00 to $40.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

For Clover, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peanuts, Velvet Beans, Peas and Beans.

Five-Acre Size, $6.00 By Parcel Post, $6.15 **One-Acre Size, $2.00** By Parcel Post, $2.05 **Garden Size, 50 Cents** By Parcel Post, 55c

OTHER CLOVERS—Continued.

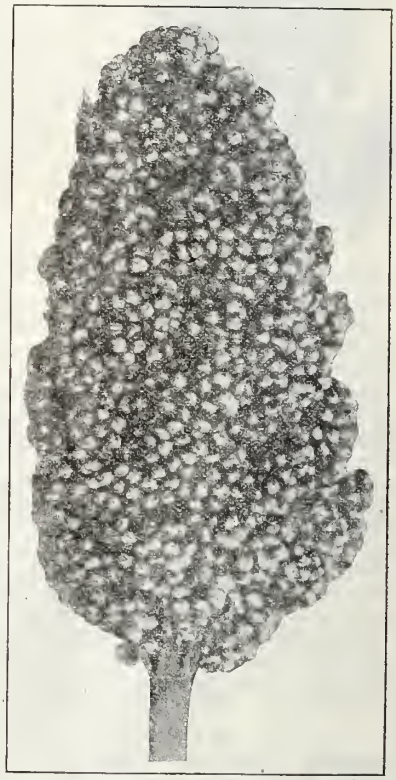
Amber Sorghum.

the best hay and forage crops. Particularly adapted to the soil and climate of our Gulf Coast country. Best time for harvesting for hay only is just when the Clover is in bloom, but for hay and seed both, just when the seeds are about full grown. This Clover will bloom about August 15 to October 1. It will mature much earlier on poor soil than in rich and produce more seed on thin soil. The hay at all times should be cut either early enough to put on a second growth in the fall to make seed, or not cut until the seed is ripe. Also the fields can be grazed as late as the first or middle of July and a good crop made, but stock should not be allowed to run on the fields during wet weather. Perfectly hardy. Price, pound, 35c, postpaid. Per bushel (25 pounds), $4.50.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

SORGHUM (Sorghum Vulgare.) For stock feed sow any time from March to August, about 2 bushels to the acre if wanted for hay; half peck if wanted to make syrup. Of the two varieties, Amber and Orange, we do not care to recommend either. One intelligent grower requires Amber, another equally as intelligent insists on Orange, while a third takes his mixed. Practically there is no difference, but to meet the wants of our friends we carry both.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE (Sometimes called Goose-neck Cane.) The superiority of this Cane over Sorghum is so great that when once grown a man never returns to the use of any other Cane. The grade of molasses made from it is much superior to that made from Sorghum, as every one knows who has used Ribbon Cane Syrup. Another good feature of this Cane is the great yield it makes. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high.



Red Top Sorghum.

Cut with the foliage on and run through the mill it makes the finest kind of ensilage for cattle and horses. It matures two months earlier than any other Ribbon Cane, being ready to grind the latter part of August, while other Ribbon Cane does not mature betere October. It will grow anywhere Sorghum will grow. In planting, prepare ground, plant and cultivate as for Sorghum. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart; 6 to 8 pounds of seed will plant an acre, if planted by hand; 8 to 10 pounds, if planter is used. Pound, 25c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.00 , not prepaid.

EARLY AMBER CANE The Early Amber Sorghum is characterized by rather slender stalks and comparatively narrow leaves. The seed heads, or panicles, are black in color and vary considerably in shape and size. In general they are rather loose and open and typically pyramidal or cone-shaped, with the slender branches spreading and the lower ones drooping as the seed becomes ripe. The reddish yellow seeds are nearly concealed by the shining black chaff. More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock on

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

AMBER CANE—Continued.

account of sweetness of the stalk and leaves. It can be cut several times during the season if not allowed to get too high, and makes good, sweet hay. As high as 8 to 10 tons of green fodder can be grown per acre. One-quarter bushel per acre, if drilled; broadcast, 1 bushel. By freight or express, 10 lbs., 45c; bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

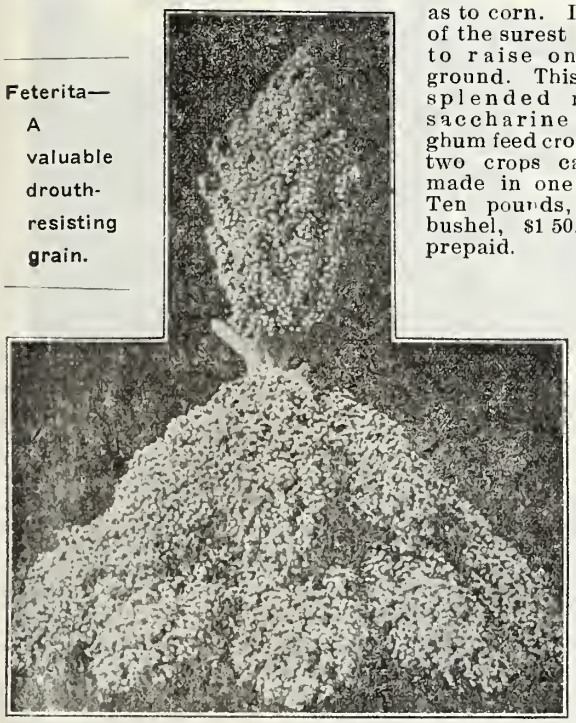
ORANGE CANE The Orange Sorghum differs from the Amber variety in having larger and heavier stalks and larger and more abundant leaves. The seed heads are heavier and much more compact than the Amber, being commonly about 3 inches wide and 5 to 7 inches long. The seed head is oblong and rather loose. Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of 2 to 3 weeks longer growth it is considered better for syrup making. Culture same as Amber. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 45c; bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

RED TOP (Sumac or African.) It is a stout, stocky variety with an abundance of large, broad leaves. The seed heads are stout, thick, cylindrical and erect, 6 to 9 inches long, blunt and somewhat spreading. The seed is the smallest of any of the varieties grown, of brownish red color. It is a medium early variety, very sweet and largely used for both hay and syrup. Grows from 7 to 10 feet high, requiring 90 to 120 days to mature. By express or freight, 10 lbs., 45c; bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

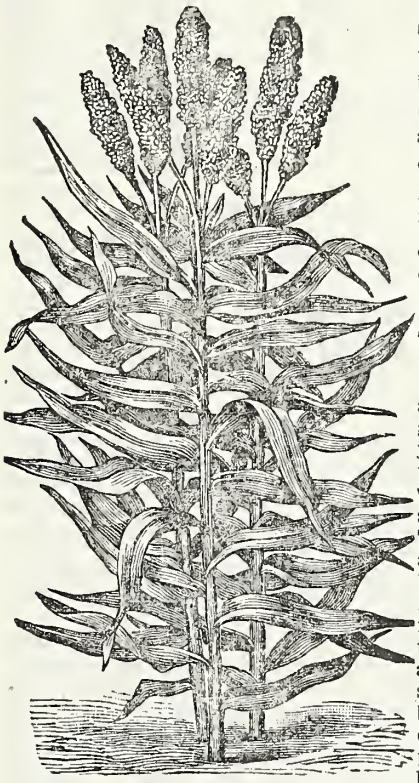
YELLOW MILO MAIZE Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground, it sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, sometimes a pound after ripening. On account of its branching habit this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or two plants in a hill 3 to 5 feet apart. An immense producer of fodder of the best quality, and furnishes a grain crop also equal in feeding value as to corn. Is one of the surest crops to raise on dry ground. This is a splended non-saccharine Sorghum feed crop and two crops can be made in one year. Ten pounds, 40c; bushel, $1 50, not prepaid.

Feterita—A valuable drouth-resisting grain.



Feterita.

FETERITA is very distinct in its growth; its habit is slender and upright in both stalk and head, growing from 4 to 7 feet high, with moderately heavy foliage. It makes a very wholesome feed for all stock, and is rather sweet when the seed crop begins to ripen but does not seem to retain its sweetness after this stage. The seed is large and ripens by at least ten to fourteen days earlier and is more productive than Milo; in fact, the yield of Feterita is heavier than any other grain crop, producing as much as 50 bushels per acre under only moderate conditions. A test as to its drouth resisting qualities in comparison to other grain crops as Milo, Kaffir, Sorghum and Corn this past season demonstrated beyond question its superiority, as it produced well while the others made almost an entire failure. The feeding value of Feterita, we know by practical farm feeding that stock will flourish on its large and soft grain and even prefer it to other members of the Sorghum family. Price: Lb., 25c, postpaid; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $3.50.



White Kaffir Corn.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN It grows 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a strong stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The heads form at the head of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grains well the joints next below the tops send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. The most popular on account of being larger and cheaper. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds to the acre. For fodder, sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills. Express or freight, 10 lbs. 40c; bu., $1.50, not prepaid.

RED KAFFIR CORN This grows taller than the white; the stalks are more slender, but more juicy and very heavy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from 1 to 2 feet. The seeds are red, smaller than the white and quite hard. It does well on rather poor soil and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white and yields better. Express or freight, 10 lbs., 45c; bu., $2.00, not prepaid.

DHOURO, OR EGYPTIAN CORN This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast, one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring the seed will not come well; they require more heat than the other Sorghums. Grain same size and shape, but of brown color instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. By mail, 1 lb., 20c. By express or freight, peck, 60c, not prepaid.

JERUSALEM CORN It is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, even better than Kaffir Corn, Dhouro and Milo Maize. It grows about 5 feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. Have seen as high as 8 heads on one plant. The grains are pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant one acre. By mail, 1 lb., 20c; by express, peck, 60c, not prepaid.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

EGYPTIAN WHEAT, OR SHALLU A valuable new grain entirely different from wheat. Belonging to the Sorghum family, it should be planted and treated as same, either for grain or for hay. Sown broadcast it yields from 4 to 8 tons to the acre. In drills it produces 50 to 80 bushels of grain per acre. The grain is white inside and has a light hull. The heads are large and heavy, the grains hanging on one side. All stock like and do well on it. Makes hens lay better than any poultry food. The plants grow 5 to 7 feet tall and produce more fodder, even better than Cane. Will stand more wet or dry weather than Maize or Cane. Plant in hills 3 feet apart, using 10 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast, using 1½ to 2 bushels. We can highly recommend it as it is one of the most productive grains ever grown. As said before, it is one of the many forms of Sorghum, but has a more slender stem, more leaves, and seeds more heavily than ordinary sorts, and so makes a better forage. The seed contains 80 per cent of the feeding value of corn. If it is to be used for fodder purposes it may be cut about three times per year, yielding in the three cuttings from 7 to 8 tons per acre. By express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 10c; 20 lbs., $1.50; 50 lbs., $2.75; 100 lbs., $4.50; lb., postpaid, 20c.

MILLETS

JAPANESE, OR BARNYARD MILLET (Panicum Crus-galli.) This is a distinct variety, which has been sometimes called the "Billion Dollar Grass." It is a forage plant of great value, growing luxuriantly on most any soil and under indifferent conditions. Will yield an enormous crop of forage, which is relished by all classes of stock. Will grow from 4 to 6 feet tall, stools like wheat or oats, and three crops of hay can be cut from one seeding. It is an excellent plant for sowing with Cow Peas for hay. Sow seed from April to August. If broadcast, one-half to one bushel to an acre; in drills, one-half this amount. By express or freight, price, lb., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., $2.75. If by mail, postpaid, lb., 25c.

HOG, OR BROOM CORN MILLET (Panicum Miliaceum.) Also called Manitoba; is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay, unless cut when very young. It however, yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening stock. It also makes a very fine feed for poultry. Seed is yellowish white in color. It will mature in about two months from sowing the seed. One-quarter bushel, 60c; 1 bu., $2.25.

HUNGARIAN MILLET This Millet makes a valuable crop on rich soil, especially on low lands. It is considered very nutritious. It is important in buying Millet, as well as other seeds, to get the true seed. Sow from the latter part of April to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Price, one-quarter bushel, 60c; bushel, $2.25.

GERMAN MILLET (Large Headed or Golden.) Our stock of seed of German Millet is grown for us by practical growers. Being a quick grower, affords a fine quality of hay in a short time. The best time to plant Millet is from March to August. Truck growers will find German Millet a valuable crop to follow Cabbage, Potatoes and other truck crops. The soil should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with a harrow. Broadcast from 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre, then cover with a harrow. It should be cut for hay when it begins to show the heads, and on good soil and favorable seasons should give a yield of 3 to 5 tons per acre. Price of seed, peck, 55c; bushel (50 lbs.), $1.90. Write for prices in quantity. Mention quantity wanted. By mail, postpaid, lb., 15c.

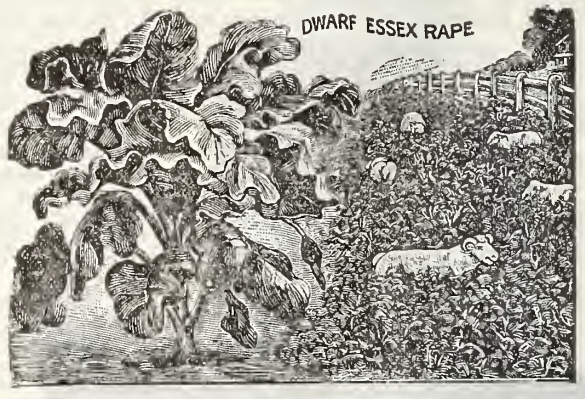
PEARL, OR CATTAIL MILLET (Pencillaria Zeaoides, Wonderful Forage Plant, Etc.) This plant has broad foliage, resembling Corn leaves; is an annual, and the great value of this wonderful plant is not fully realized by the Southern farmer as it will be in the future. It is best sown in drills at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre; if sown broadcast, 20 to 30 pounds to an acre is enough. It can be sown from April to August. In good or enriched soil it will yield enormously. Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. This most nutritious and valuable plant will grow from 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can commence after attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and can be cut this way three or four times a season. When grown for seed, plants should stand 2 feet apart in the row and rows 3 feet apart. It will average 40 stalks to each plant. No plant will do more toward solving the hay and forage problem of the South than Pearl Millet. Price of seed, not prepaid, 1 lb., 20c; 5 to 10 lbs., 12c per lb.; 20 to 30 lbs., 10c per lb. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 30c. Write for prices in larger quantities.

RAPE—TRUE DWARF ESSEX

(Brassica Napus.)

A Splendid Winter Forage Plant.

Plain figures show that Dwarf Essex Rape is getting to be more popular from year to year. So valuable is Rape proving that there is not a month in the year now that we do not sell seed for planting. It is one of the most inexpensive crops to plant there is, price of seed being almost nothing compared with the value of the crop. Essex Rape looks a great deal like a Rutabaga plant, but does not form the bulbous root. The tops grow from 18 inches to 3 feet high, and the leaves are very juicy and tender and relished by stock of all kinds. Rape is used for forage and green feed and does extremely well during fall, winter and spring. It is especially a fine hog pasture and also excellent for sheep; it puts them in fine condition. A good rich loam is best suitable for this forage crop. In preparing the land for a crop of rape, it ought to be brought



in first-class shape by plowing and harrowing it. If planted in drills, the crop should be cultivated three or four times. Sow the seed during the late summer or fall, either broadcast or in drills, 30 inches apart. It can be put in between the rows of Corn at the last cultivation. If broadcast, cover the seeds with a light harrow. Rape is ready for grazing in about 8 or 10 weeks from date of seeding. It will endure quite severe cold weather. Either broadcast at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre or in drills about 3 pounds. Price, 25c per lb., postpaid; by express or freight, not prepaid, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.15; 100 lbs., $9.00.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE On account of the enormous amount and superior quality of feed it affords every farmer ought to try this splendid pasture plant, which promises to succeed Dwarf Essex Rape. Thousand-Headed Kale is, like Rape, a member of the Cabbage family, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are covered with leaves, forming small heads, which are greedily eaten, especially by hogs and sheep. Grows on most any soil and is very hardy. Seeds may be either sown broadcast or in drills. If drilled, in rows 2½ feet apart and thin to 12 to 18 inches. Broadcasting requires 1½ pounds to the acre. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED

A forage plant much used and greatly esteemed in Florida and the Gulf States. It restores worn-out ground, and when once planted reseeds itself, requires no cultivation; is liked by all animals; is easily eradicated. Where grown thickly it makes finest quality of nutritious hay, sweet and tender. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom. A second growth then springs up, which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. Its growth is immense, attaining a height of 7 feet, densely covered with leaves; yields both hay and pasturage abundantly. It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year. Should be sown when the soil is warm as late as the middle of June. If in drills, 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 pounds per acre; or broadcast, 10 to 12 pounds per acre, covering one to two inches. Price $1.00 per lb., postpaid; by express, 90c per lb.; 5 lbs., $4.00, not prepaid.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH

(Atriplex Semibaccatum.)

The Forage Plant for Arid and Alkali Soils.

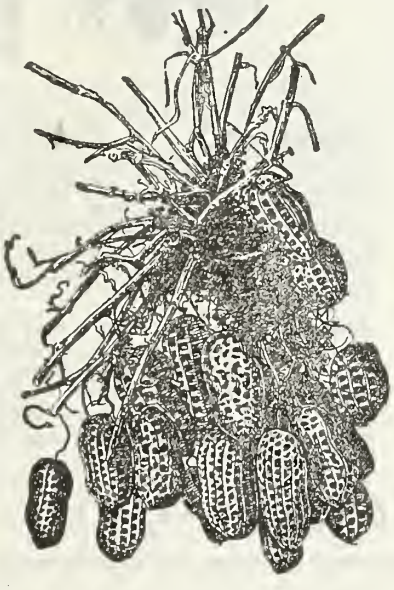
A forage plant for alkali soils and for regions subject to periodic drouth. This is a most wonderful forage plant, as it will grow freely in arid and alkali lands that will produce no other vegetation, yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of creeping habit. From 20 to 30 tons of green fodder have been harvested from an acre, but about three-quarters of this is lost when dried. Plant in the early spring about 8 feet apart. One pound will sow an acre. $1.50 per pound, postpaid.

FLAX

When grown for seed, sow one bushel per acre; if fiber is wanted, sow at the rate of 2 or 3 bushels per acre. The soil should be well cultivated. Pound, 25c, postpaid; peck, $1.00, not prepaid.

SPANISH PEANUTS

Prepare the ground well, laying it off with a shovel plow, in rows 3½ feet apart. Plant either in the hull, 16 to 18 inches apart, or hull them out and put two kernels to the hill. Cultivate thoroughly and keep the land as level as possible. When they mature, pull them up, turning the roots to the sun. In bright weather they will be cured sufficiently in 24 hours. After threshing or picking the nuts, the vines make excellent hay. A successful grower says "Peanuts thrive best in a sandy, loamy soil."



SPANISH PEANUTS An old and prolific variety, used for hog feed, though really more palatable than either the Tennessee or Virginia Reds. The fruit is small and easily gathered. Twenty-two lbs. to the bushel. Sow about 1½ bnshels to the acre.

By express or freight, pk., 45c; bu., $1.75, not prepaid.

WHITE VIRGINIA, OR JUMBO This is the original Peanut or pindar, as it is sometimes called. It is considered the best variety for growing South. It produces pods or shells from 1½ to 2½ inches in length, containing 2 to 3 peas to a pod. Very productive and fine for roasting; 22 pounds to the bushel. Plant three-quarters bushel to the acre. By express or freight, peck, 55c; bushel, $2.00, not prepaid.

BROOMCORN

CULTURE: Broom Corn should be planted later than Field Corn, in soil in prime condition. Plant in drills 3 feet apart and 6 inches in the drill. About 8 quarts should plant an acre.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN The standard variety. Grows about 10 feet high and produces a fine, straight brush of good length. Stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. You will find this a good, profitable crop to try, especially in diversifying, as there is an unlimited demand for good brush. It does not turn red in the field, but retains its green color. Quart, postpaid, 25c; by express or freight, peck, 75c, not prepaid.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN DWARF The best of the dwarf varieties and remarkably free from the demerits of the other members of this section. Quart, postpaid, 30c; peck, 75c, not prepaid.

SUNFLOWER

LARGE RUSSIAN Single heads measure 15 inches across and contain an immense amount of seeds which are highly praised by poultry raisers. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground. It produces from 20 to 50 bushels of seed per acre. Four to five pounds of seed plant one acre. One lb., 25c, postpaid; by express, 5 lbs., 50c, 10 lbs., 80c.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS

The Chufa is a species of ground-nut growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass and produces a delicious small nut resembling the almond and is very rich in food-producing matter. In some sections they are largely used for hog pasture and are considered a very economical crop for hogs, as they can do the harvesting and are very fattening. Plant from middle of March until to the first of June, in rows 3 feet apart, dropping 3 to 4 seeds about one foot apart. Cover about two inches. One to one and a half pecks will plant an acre. The Chufa is the best root crop that can be grown for hogs on soils too thin for Artichokes, but is not suited to heavy soils. The plants shade the ground but little and need cultivating the entire summer. Yield 100 bushels per acre. The roots may remain in the ground through the winter and be harvested when wanted. Price of seed, quart, 20c; peck, $1.50; by mail, postpaid, quart, 40c.

RECLEANED TEXAS RED RUST-PROOF SEED OATS

We strongly urge the planting of Oats in the fall, as the Oat crop is the most of all in importance for fall planting. You can't grow too many of them, as they are of high feeding value for your stock, besides being of immense protection as a cover crop all winter for your land, thus preventing washing from winter and spring rains. Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats is the best Oats in existence for fall planting, fully acclimated and most vigorous, hardy, remarkably free from rust, and the heaviest yielder of all. We can supply the very best recleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed.

Standard weight, 32 pounds to the bushel. The Texas Oats is a heavy berry, nearly every one having a distinct beard. The color varies owing to the season.

Our Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats has been carefully selected from the best stock obtainable and bred from the most vigorous and largest plants. These Oats are as pure and uniform in color, quality, time of ripening and stooling qualities as any Oats that can be had. It is the best known variety for Southern planting. It frequently yields 100 bushels per acre. For fall planting, sow 2½ to 3 bushels per acre in September to December. For spring planting, sow 2 bushels per acre. By express or freight, bushel, 75c, not prepaid.

WINTER TURF This variety comes from Tennessee and has proven most valuable for winter grazing, besides

FORAGE AND HAY PLANTS — Continued.

OATS—Continued.

maturing full crops of 50 to 75 bushels in the spring. It stools out to such an extent that 2 to 2½ bushels is sufficient per acre. They are grayish white in color. This variety has stood the heavy freezing of our late winters. By express or freight, bushel, $1.40, not prepaid.

RYE

This crop is used and sown during the fall months all over the South as fall and winter pasturage, early green food and for green manuring. Rye is very hardy. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil as leguminous crops, it makes a good deal of humus and thus improves the texture of wornout soils. It is likely better success will be had if planted between, say, the first of September and last of November. One and a half bushels to the acre would be about right, and would make an excellent pasture from December to April. Price, peck, 45c; bushel, $1.50, not prepaid.

SEED WHEAT

NICARAGUA A Wheat that will grow where other varieties fail. This variety is no longer an experiment for yield or quality of grain. In fact, we hear nothing but praise of its wonderful drouth-resisting qualities and heavy yield. The reports of yield are from 28 bushels to 45 bushels per acre, and is especially adapted to our Southern climate, and is much sought after. Price, peck, 45c; bushel, $1.75, not prepaid.

MACARONI The Wheat for dry farming. It leads all others, as it not only resists extremes of weather, but will mature a good crop where other kinds fail entirely. It grows very rapidly and strong and does well on poor ground. The grain is very hard, glossy and large. Heads are compactly formed and bearded, and is so hardy as to be almost smut and rust-proof. Unequaled for feeding. It is a very heavy yielding variety and does especially well in our Southern States. It seems to be always a sure crop and will mature in a shorter season than any other variety. Peck, 45c; bushel, $1.75, not prepaid.

MEDITERRANEAN A superior long berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown. It makes one of the best milling Wheats in existence and millers always pay highest prices for it. It stands up well and stands changes of weather better than almost any other kind. We really recommend this variety to our customers. We are sure all farmers who are fortunate enough to secure some of this seed will be highly pleased with the results, as the originator has for fourteen years past made from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, wet or dry. Price, per peck, 45c; bushel, $1.75, not prepaid.

EMMER

(Triticum Dicoccum.)

Emmer, the valuable new grain from Russia (incorrectly called Speltz), is a species of Wheat. The plants of this species are hollow, leaves sometimes rather broad and usually velvety, hairy; heads almost always bearded, very compact and much flattened on the two-rowed sides. Emmer is quite hardy, resists drouth and attacks of leaf rust to a great degree. It yields from 4 to 6 tons of straw. Stock will eat it eagerly and flourish. The preparation of the land and seeding, which should be done only with the drill, are practically the same as required for Rye and Wheat. It is advisable to sow early, using at the same rate per acre as for Oats. Price, peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75, not prepaid.

SEED BARLEY

MANCHURIA An early 6-rowed variety, maturing in 80 to 90 days from time of sowing; very strong-strawed and stools well, bearing large, well-filled heads of beautiful, plump-berried grain, possessing malting qualities of a high order, and adapting itself readily to a wonderful variety of soils. Peck, 40c; bushel, $1.50, not prepaid.

BEARDLESS This is an immense yielding variety, growing about to the same height as the Manchuria. The straw is of a stiffer nature, which tends to standing up well. It produces on an average from 50 to 60 bushels of grain of the finest quality per acre, and on account of being absolutely beardless it is just as easily handled as Oats in threshing. Both for malting and feeding hogs it is unsurpassed. The earliest Barley in cultivation. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75, not prepaid.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is used principally in this section of the country as food for bees, and for that purpose the Silver Hull is the best, owing to its being so exceedingly floriferous.

CULTURE: Sow broadcast, about 3 pecks to the acre, in either the early spring or fall.

SILVER HULL A great improvement over the original, old sort, yielding nearly double the quantity per acre, blooming longer and maturing sooner. The grains are of a beautiful light gray color, have thin husks and less prominent corners than those of the other sort. The flour is of good quality and very nutritious. Pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, peck, 85c; bushel (52 lbs.), $3.00, not prepaid.

JAPANESE Has been raised in this State with good results. It is early and very productive. The rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of those of Silver Hull and yield a superior flour. The plants are of branching character, and the stiff straw stands up well. One pound, 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, peck, 75c; bushel (48 pounds), $2.75, not prepaid.

RE-CLEANED GRASS SEEDS

MARKET FLUCTUATES. WRITE FOR PRICES IN QUANTITIES.

SUDAN GRASS (Andropagon Sorghum.) This new variety of grass has been introduced to the United States from Africa, and has proven quite a success. From a botanical standpoint it indicates the possible origin of the cultivated Sorghum, and resembles Johnson Grass in organization and character. It has many advantages over the former, being finer in growth, and more leafy and without the root stocks which make Johnson Grass so

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

RECLEANED GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

SUDAN GRASS—Continued.

troublesome. It is easily cured and handled as hay and is very drouth-resistant, as it thrives splendidly on comparatively little rainfall, and is a more satisfactory forage crop than Sorghum or Millet. Two or more cuttings are secured during one season, and the yield is above that of Johnson Grass or Millet. Its rate of growth, size of stem and curing qualities make it ideal for use in mixtures with Cow Peas or Soy Beans, using about 20 pounds to one bushel of Cow Peas. Shows promising results if thickly sown in drills of 18-inch rows and cultivated. The seed is of almost the same appearance as Johnson Grass and can be at once eradicated by plowing. This grass will reach a height from 4 to 7 feet; one plant produces from 10 to 25 culms. Especially adapted to arid regions. For hay, sow broadcast, using 8 pounds to the acre; in drills 3½ feet apart, use 3½ pounds. Yield of hay per acre is from 8 to 12 tons, and will produce 25 to 30 bushels of seed. Price, lb., $1.00, postpaid.

TIMOTHY One of the most universally known and cultivated grasses, growing from 25 to 40 inches high, and is found on nearly all sorts of soil. It grows in even tufts and produces a fair quality of both stalks and foliage of average nutritive value. It is best to be used as fodder in green state, as it tends to get hard, even if cut before it is in bloom. Is greatly relished by all kinds of stock; yields more nutritive matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass, it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Pound, 25c, postpaid.

BROMUS INERMIS (or awnless Brome Grass.) A tall (30 to 40 inches high) growing and subterraneously creeping grass. It flowers about June and produces an abundance of stalks and foliage. Should be cut before it goes to bloom, as it tends to be hard after this period of time. An exceedingly valuable grass, succeeds and produces immense crops of high nutritive value on the sterile and arid plains of our Western States, growing luxuriantly on dry, sandy soils, where the other grasses would perish. It is perennial, and once sown will stand for ten years.

Sow broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre (14 lbs. per bushel.) Per pound, 25c, postpaid.

Perennial English Rye.

BERMUDA GRASS

(Cynodon Dactylon.)

Bermuda Grass is to the South what Kentucky Blue Grass is to the North, and is the best hay and pasture grass for all soils which are not too wet, and is the most common grass in all parts of the Gulf States. Its leaves and fine creeping stems lie so close to the ground that it makes an excellent lawn grass. It is never injured by protracted drouth and is unhurt by the most frequent grazing and cuttings. Its roots are so strong and wiry that it is the best of soil-binders and is used extensively for protecting levees, and railroad companies use thousands of pounds annually for seeding embankments. As a hay grass it is unexcelled and in favorable seasons will give two cuttings and yield not less than two tons of hay per acre. The ground should be very carefully prepared and harrowed as fine as possible. Seed may be sown from September to March at the rate of about 3 pounds per acre and covered with a roller, though if sown just before a rain no covering will be needed. As the seeds are small they must not be covered deeply, or they will fail to germinate. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold, and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30 days to germinate. Prices, postpaid, ¼-lb., 35c; lb., $1.00.

Orchard Grass.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE (Lolium Perenne.) A low-growing grass of little value for meadows, but very desirable for pastures and lawns. Like Kentucky Blue Grass, it forms a dense, even sod and grows so quickly that by its use a fine lawn may be had in six weeks from sowing. It makes a quicker, leafier growth than any other grass, succeeds in the shade as well as in the open, and may be sown with good results in orchards. Much used for fall and spring planting. For pasture, use in fall or spring 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. For lawns, 60 to 70 pounds to the acre. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

FANCY RED TOP (Agrostis Vulgaris.) Is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses throughout the South. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South. Can be sown either in spring or fall at an average of from 8 to 10 pounds per acre. A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any other, and consequently adapted to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to group up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (Festuca Pratensis.) One of the best grasses for permanent pastures. It grows in even tufts of from 35 to 40 inches high, matures early and yields an abundance of fodder of great nutritive value. Does not do very well on light soils. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in dry or green state. As the roots penetrate deeply, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Pound, 25c, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Poa Pratensis.) The most valuable pasture grass in existence in sections of the United States where conditions seem to be right for its successful growth, but in the South it is not always a success. The cause of this is not clearly understood, but is usually supposed to be due to deficiency of soluble lime. It is a creeping, 25 to 30 inches high growing grass, with tender stalks. It is largely being used as a lawn grass on lighter soil, for which its creeping, spreading and thickly covered tuft-forming capacity makes it well adapted. A great deal of Blue Grass is used for lawn in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Pound, 35c, postpaid.

TEOSINTE (Reana Luxurians.) It is a native of Central America, and is one of the best grasses known to that country. When fully developed it reaches a height of 12 feet, each seed making a plant having from 100 to 120 shoots. It somewhat resembles the Pearl Millet and like it will admit of repeated cuttings during the season.

RECLEANED GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

TEOSINTE—Continued.

Although perennial, it will probably do better if treated as an annual; sowings to be made every season, as any plant of that luxuriance would quickly exhaust the soil if allowed to remain the second year. Plant in drills 3x3 feet apart at the rate of 3 pounds to the acre. Price, lb., $1.75.

ORCHARD GRASS (Dactylis Glomerata.) This is a tall, 35 to 40 inches high growing, large tufts and deep roots forming grass, with an abundance of rather broad leaves of great agricultural and nutritive value. It is one of the most valuable grasses; will do well in almost any climate and soil. The stalk has a tendency of growing rather hard as it matures, and this grass should be mown before it goes to bloom. It is quite hardy, does well everywhere, and will stand constant cropping better than any other kind. It stands the drouth well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground, and is splendid to prevent wornout fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on the Blue Grass. Sow seed at the rate of 3 bushels per acre, October and November being the best fall months. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

RESCUE GRASS (Bromus Unioloides.) This is a valuable grass when sown on a rich but not very heavy soil. It can be pastured during the winter and hay cut, or the seed saved in the spring. It is of remarkable vitality, producing long, strong, vigorous roots. Rescue Grass is sown broadcast from August to November at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre, and will frequently furnish a cutting of hay by February or March, and another in April or May. If used for grazing, stock should be taken off by April 1, to allow it to reseed itself for another season's growth. Much relished both as a pasture and hay by all stock. Pound, 30c, postpaid.

JOHNSON GRASS (Sorghum Halapense.) Very rich in saccharine matter, makes an excellent hay and produces large, juicy roots which hogs eat eagerly. The hay is easily cured without loss of foliage. Sown broadcast at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. As to the undue prejudice to call it a "pest" which could not be eradicated after being established, very competent authorities assert it is easily killed out by constant cultivation, or by plowing the ground during extremely hot weather. With a fairly good season it is usually cut 3 to 4 times with good yield at each cutting. For hay it is generally cut before it goes to seed, and when properly cured is very fine forage, ranking in feeding value along with the very best Alfalfa. For spring crop, sow after danger of frost is past, or in the fall before danger of frost. Price, lb., 30c, postpaid.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (Avena Elatior.) A valuable grass for both hay and pasture in the South. Starts early in the spring and lasts till late fall. Stands midsummer heat and drouth. For hay crop it gives two good cuttings per season, the hay being better than Timothy. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre in either spring or fall. Bushel price on application. Pound, postpaid, 40c; bu., (11 lbs.), about $2.50.

PARA GRASS A wonderful new grass, especially adapted for growing in the Coast Country. It is propagated by planting pieces of the stems, about 15 inches long, in any kind of soil, but it thrives particularly well on moist or even marshy land. Plant the cuttings about four feet apart each way. For hay, cut when it is 3 to 4 feet high. Three to four cuttings may be made in one year. The hay is of excellent quality, and is greatly relished by all stock. No difficulty is experienced in curing the hay in this climate. Price of cuttings, 35c per dozen, postpaid; by freight or express, not prepaid, $1.00 per 100; $7.50 per 1000.

COLORADO GRASS (Panicum Texanum.) This grass is a native of Texas and is commonly called River, Goose, Buffalo or Austin Grass. It is an annual, grows usually from 2 to 4 feet high, and is regarded as especially valuable for hay. It prefers rich, alluvial soil. Stands drouth well. The plant is furnished with an abundance of rather short and broad leaves, and the stems, which are rather weak, are often produced in considerable number. It will thrive best on rich, sandy soil, yielding three tons of hay per acre and may, in favorable seasons, be cut three times. Although being very valuable for hay, it is entirely unfit for pasture. Price, 35c, postpaid; by freight or express, lb., 25c; 20 lbs., $4.50.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES

For Meadows and Pastures on Different Sorts of Soil

To meet a constant demand by our farmers and planters to furnish a formula of mixtures of different varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds for pasturage, that would suit their certain kind of soil, we have given this matter special and careful attention and will now endeavor to give below the following mixtures, which we recommend and which, we believe, will give good results on the various kinds of soils named.

In the matter of preparing the soil for pastures, it is essential to put the ground in the best condition possible, to get the best result. The soil must be well prepared by means of deep plowing and harrowing until a smooth surface is obtained. After sowing the seed, light cross-harrowing will be found of advantage, as it has a tendency to scatter the seed more evenly. We strictly recommend fall sowing for best results.

MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE

No. 1—For Lowland or Second Bottom Land.

4 lbs. Japan Clover.
5 lbs. Hulled Burr Clover.
6 lbs. Paspalum Dilatatum.
4 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
6 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
5 lbs. Red Top Grass.

30 lbs.

No. 2—For Upland.

3 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
8 lbs. Rescue Grass.
4 lbs. Alsike Clover.
4 lbs. Hulled Burr Clover.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue Grass.
6 lbs. Hungarian Brome Grass.

30 lbs.

No. 3—For Bottom Land.

7 lbs. Rye Grass.
4 lbs. White Clover.
7 lbs. Red Top Grass.
5 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

30 lbs.

MEADOW MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

No. 4—On Good Land Neither Too Wet nor Too Dry.

6 lbs. Red Top Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
7 lbs. Orchard Grass.
7 lbs. Rye Grass.
3 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs.

No. 5—On Wet Lowland.

10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
8 lbs. Timothy.
3 lbs. Alsike Clover.
2 lbs. Meadow Fescue.

30 lbs.

PASTURE MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE

No. 6—On Good Land Neither Too Wet nor Too Dry.

5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
5 lbs. Red Top Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
8 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
2 lbs. White Clover.

30 lbs.

No. 7—On Wet Land.

10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
8 lbs. Timothy.
2 lbs. Alsike Clover.

30 lbs.

No. 8—Special Mixture for Southern or Eastern Texas.

7 lbs. Bermuda Grass.
15 lbs. Burr Clover (hulled seeds).

22 lbs.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.

This mixture is composed of those grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn of rich color. It is prepared from our own formula and is best adapted to make a lawn where Bermuda is not wanted.

Price, lb., 35c, postpaid; 20 lbs., $4.00, not prepaid.

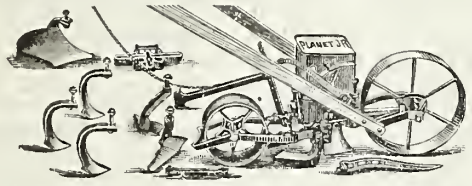
We also recommend Red Top and Timothy Grass for moist lowland; Japan Clover for poor as well as rich land. For prices of above see description of Grasses and Clover on pages 54, 55, 56, 61, 62. When wanted in large quantities write for prices.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

No. 4 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price Complete, $11.00. As a Seeder Only, $9.00.
Weight 53 lbs. Holds 2½ Quarts of Seed.

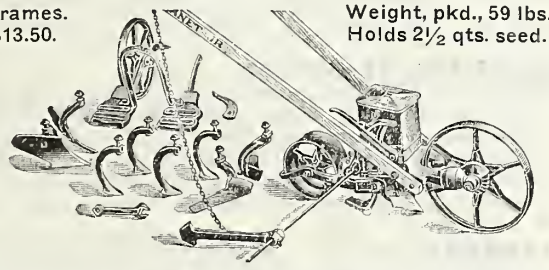


This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow.

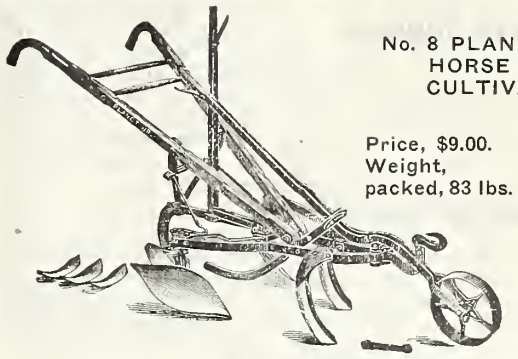
No. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Steel Frames.
Price, $13.50.

Weight, pkd., 59 lbs.
Holds 2½ qts. seed.



his new combined machine is intended for gardeners have a large enough area in crops for a Double Wheel to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to seeders and wheel hoes separately.



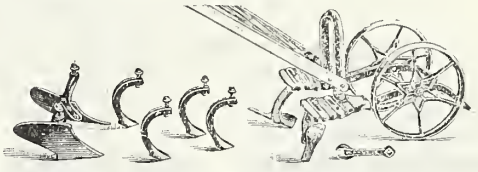
No. 8 PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Price, $9.00.
Weight, packed, 83 lbs.

No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the rows, and throws back from center again.

No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

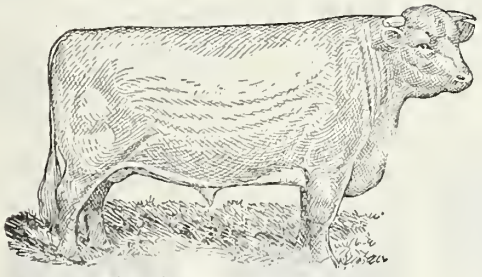
Price, $7.00. Weight 34 lbs.



The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are the greatest cultivating tools in the world for the onion and small sugar beet grower, and also for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. The frame is steel.

The new "Planet Jr." Catalogue is the handsomest, best and most instructive book ever issued on a similar subject. of little points that bring profit. Full of true and handsome illustrations. We mail it to any address on receipt of nts in stamps.

High Grade Fertilizers



RED STEER BRAND.

We Carry the Most Complete Line in Texas

Especially Manufactured for US by

Swift & Company, Limited

(Fertilizer Works)

PRODUCERS OF BLOOD, BONE, TANKAGE
Manufacturers of HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

Shreveport and Harvey, Louisiana

Swift's Fertilizers have been the choice of the leading farmers for the past twenty years, as they produce larger growth, early maturity, and a greater net profit. The enormous demand for these Fertilizers, and the satisfaction they have given, really compels us to give them this additional space. REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO.

Elements of Fertility

NITROGEN Ammonia is the equivalent term for nitrogen. Its first function is to produce the green, rank growth of the plant. Nitrogen makes greener and quicker growth, more succulent and nourishing food. In fruits, after serving first in making leaf growth, nitrogen is chiefly needed in forming the seed, without which fruit would not develop.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS—Continued.

PHOSPHORIC ACID Gives strength to the young plant in helping to expand its root growth and absorb the other necessary elements of plant food. It hastens and increases flowering and forces earlier maturity.

POTASH Its chief function is to form the cellular fibers, straw and woody growth of plants. It aids in producing sap, starch, formation of grains, and juiciness and sweetness of fruit. After it has served these functions, it is mostly returned in the sap to form the wood growth of trees and vines and the straw and stalks of grains.

VEGETABLE GROWER Use Swift's Special Truck for all garden and truck crops. Analysis: 6 per cent available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent ammonia and 6 per cent potash. The ammonia is in such form as will give the crops a quick start and keep them growing. It runs high in potash, a most important plant food for vegetables, and phosphoric acid in its most available shape. Apply 400 to 600 pounds to the acre. Price, 100 pounds, $1.75.

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 9½ per cent; ammonia, 2 per cent; potash, 1½ per cent. The universal standard brand for all crops, especially for Cucumbers, Musk and Watermelons, Pumpkins, Squashes, Potatoes and Tomatoes, using 600 pounds per acre; also for good results on Cotton and Corn, about 300 pounds per acre. Price, 100 lbs., $1.25.

ACID PHOSPHATE Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. Quite essential to produce healthy growth where demanded. Often applied for corn and to mix with other fertilizers. It is usually applied after a cosphate, and the intelligent farmer will soon detect this by the want of vigor in the plant's life. Apply 200 to 300 pounds to the acre. Price, 100 pounds, $1.00.

NITRATE OF SODA This is the cheapest concentrated form of ammonia or nitrogen that can be bought commercially. It is very profitable to use on almost any class of crops where quick, vigorous growth is demanded. It is usually applied after a crop is growing, because it is available so quick that it can't be used to profit when seeds are planted except on very quick maturing stuff. It is valuable in composts and especially desirable to hurry on Cabbage, Onions, Lettuce and other vegetables; also to draw up Rye and Oats. Apply 75 pounds to 100 pounds per acre. Prices on application.

STRAWBERRY PUSHER Swift's Strawberry Grower—carefully compounded by experts. A firm and sweet berry is assured when you use Swift's 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 2 per cent ammonia and 5 per cent potash. The best brand for this crop to bring you big profits. Price, 100 pounds, $1.60.

GERMAN KAINIT. It runs 12 to 15 per cent of actual potash, and its values are based on its content of potash. The other 85 per cent is gypsum, salt, carnalite, etc., and while these salts are not plant foods, they do exert more or less influence on crops. Kainit is recommended as an insecticide and germicide; prevents rust in cotton, scab on potatoes, and destroys numerous insects in the soil where applied. It is splendid to put in the compost or any formula requiring potash, or it can be used independently from other fertilizer, or in addition, at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds to the acre. Prices on application.

MURIATE OF POTASH This is an important potash salt running from 50 to 55 per cent actual potash. It is one of the most soluble forms of potash that can be obtained commercially, and is more largely used than any other form. It is more largely used for the reason of its concentration. Muriate of Potash is used in compost, and is nearly always the source of potash in all complete fertilizers. It is largely used independently of other fertilizers or is added to so-called complete fertilizers to bring up the percentage of potash to the desired amount. Potatoes, Cabbage, Turnips and Beets especially need Muriate of Potash. Prices on application.

BONE MEAL The cheapest fertilizer on the market, when you take into account what you really get for your money. We guarantee it to run 20 per cent phosphoric acid and not less than 3 per cent ammonia. Bone Meal, however, is slow to dissolve and for this reason is seldom used for vegetables. For fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., it can not be excelled. Price, 100 pounds, $2.00.

SULPHATE OF POTASH Analysis: Potash, 50 per cent. Very valuable for fruit trees, especially for Oranges and Figs. Of great importance when applied to trees in September to render them dormant as early as possible, thus reducing the sap and enabling them to withstand any severe weather conditions. For this purpose apply from ½ pound to 2 pounds per tree, according to size. Prices on application.

TANKAGE Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 14.50 per cent; nitrogen, 5.6 per cent. A packing house refuse consisting of bone, dried blood, etc. Splendid fertilizer, especially for cotton, corn and all vegetables. Being slow to dissolve, is a splendid soil invigorator. Price, 100 lbs., $1.40.

SPECIAL OFFER—If you order one ton of Fertilizer from us, no matter if not all of one kind, we offer it at 5c per 100 lbs. less.

For Fertilizer Distributors, see Page 72.

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

INCUBATORS, POULTRY REMEDIES, ROUP CURES, EGG STIMULANTS, LICE KILLERS, DISINFECTANTS.

Prices given below do not include prepaying charges except where noted.

Owing to prevailing high prices of grain and fluctuating markets, we can not hold ourselves to prices quoted below on Poultry Feed, but will do so as long as we can.

PURINA SCRATCH FEED (Standard Hen Food.) Directions for feeding: For every dozen hens use a slack quart of Scratch Feed in the spring and summer, and a heaping quart in the fall and winter. Bed the pen with 4 to 6 inches of straw (litter), scattering the food in thinly, so that the hens will have to work it out. When you can keep your hens scratching, their blood is circulating and good egg production is bound to follow. 100 lbs., $3.00; lb., 3c.

PURINA BABY CHICKEN FEED Directions for Feeding: Little chicks, like chickens, are hungry all the time, and have to be fed sparingly every few hours in the day. If possible, bed their feeding place with an inch or two of cut alfalfa or clover. Scatter Baby Chick Feed in lightly, as much as they can eat up clean. Do not overfeed. 100 lbs., $3.00; lb., 3c.

PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER Makes hens lay. Green feed and meat ration for moulting and winter eggs.

PURINA PIGEON FEED This distinctive feed insures the largest profits for pigeon and squab raisers. It is a scientific mixture composed of Canada Peas, Kaffir, Wheat, Corn and Millet. Owing to quality of the grains used and to the scientifically perfect formula, Purina Pigeon Feed produces maximum results at the least possible cost. Specially prepared, 100 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., 35c.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

Directions for Feeding: Scald or boil; feed as much as the hens will eat up clean. Mix in table scraps that can be mashed fine. Do not use coarse bits of scrap, whole bone or gristle. 100 lbs., $3.50; 10 lbs., 40c.

ALFALFA MEAL For poultry. 100 lbs., $4.50; lb., 5c.

FAUST HEALTH GRIT For pigeons. 100 lbs., $4.50; lb., 6c.

SWIFT'S MEAT SCRAPS

Most Economical Meat Food for All Classes of Poultry.

Combined in proper proportions with good, clean cereal foods, there is no other form of animal matter (meat) which will produce eggs so cheaply. They are uniform in quality, clean, concentrated and handy to feed. To 5 parts of clean grain mixture and 1 part alfalfa or clover meal, add 1 part of Meat Scraps. 100 lbs., $4.50; lb., 5c.

BLOOD MEAL Pure blood meal will make hens lay, make chicks grow fast and keep them healthy. Best poultry and egg food in use. Should be fed three times a week, comprising one-tenth of the mash. 100 lbs., $4.50; lb., 5c.

GRANULATED CHARCOAL Sterlingworth Poultry Charcoal acts as an absorbent and destroyer of gases produced in the digestive tract when the system is out of order and also of impurities in the blood. It aids digestion, promotes health, and is generally corrective of many poultry ills. A little goes a long way, and is worth its weight in gold. No poultryman can afford to be without it.

X (Fine powdered) for mash food for ducks.

XX (Fine granulated) for chicks and chick food mixtures.

XXX (Medium granulated) for half-grown fowls, pigeons, etc.

XXXX (Coarse granulated) for grown fowls, geese, turkeys, etc.

Prices: Per lb., 5c; 10 lbs., 35c; 50-lb. paper-lined burlap sacks, $1.00 each.

GROUND BONE For mixing with soft feed once a day this is unsurpassed; in three sizes, fine, medium and coarse. Each, 100 lbs., $4.00; lb., 5c.

MICA GRIT Very necessary for grinding and digesting the food. Best preventive against cholera and diarrhoea. Comes in three sizes, coarse, medium and fine. Each, 100 lbs., $2.50; 10 lbs., 25c; lb., 3c.

OYSTER SHELLS Oyster Shells contain a large percentage of lime, and it is important to keep your fowls well supplied with them for shell producing. Manufactured in three sizes, coarse, medium and fine. Each, 100 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., 15c; lb., 2c.

CANADA PEAS These are largely used for feeding pigeons. Lb., 6c.

BIRD SEED

HEMP—Lb., 20c, postpaid.

RAPE—Lb., 25c, postpaid.

CANARY—Lb., 25c, postpaid.

SUNFLOWER—Lb., 20c, postpaid.

MIXED CANARY—Lb., 25c, postpaid.

BIRD MILLET—Lb., 20c, postpaid.

If wanted sent by express, DEDUCT 10c per lb.; 3 lbs. for 45c.

CONKEY'S RELIABLE REMEDIES

Each Article Must Satisfy You or You Receive Your Money Back.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE Symptoms: Sneezing, followed by wheezy, difficult breathing. Discharge from the nostrils and eyes, which quickly thickens, becoming cheesy looking; rattling in the throat; offensive odor, loss of vitality, etc. Prices, 25c, 50c and $1.00, postpaid.

BRONCHITIS REMEDY Often confused with Roup; it is an inflammation of the membranes. 50c, postpaid.

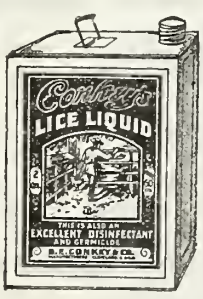
CHICKEN POX (Sorehead) **REMEDY** A disgusting disease and is the smallpox of the chicken yard. This remedy will wipe it out every time. Price, 50c; postpaid, 55c.

CHOLERA REMEDY A positive cure for fowl trouble, indigestion, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. Guaranteed remedy. 25c and 55c, postpaid.

FLEA SALVE Will positively rid fowls of stick-tights, which are a troublesome pest in this climate. 25c per box; 30c, postpaid.

GAPE CURE Gapes are caused by gapeworms in the windpipe. Positively cures and given without trouble. 50c per box; 60c, postpaid.

HEAD LICE OINTMENT This article will destroy the head louse the moment it touches him. 1 oz. box, 10c, postpaid; 3 oz. box, 25c, postpaid.



LAYING TONIC Actually promotes egg production without straining or injuring the fowl. It is not a food; shortens the moulting period. 1½ lb. pkg., 25c; 3¼ lb. pkg., 50c. Expressage extra.

HEALING SALVE The best healing salve known. It heals everything on man, beast or fowl. 25c, postpaid.

HEALING POWDER The most scientific powder for galls, chafes, cracked heels and all wounds. 50c, postpaid.

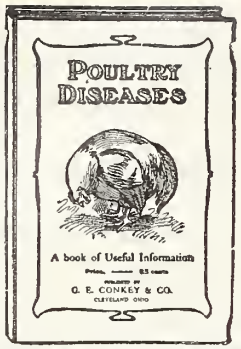
HOOF REMEDY Keeps hoofs in perfect condition. Price, 50c; expressage extra.

WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY A sure remedy that can be relied on. Don't despair, it will save the little chicks. Price, 50c; 55c, postpaid.

LICE POWDER Can be absolutely relied upon to rid your fowls of lice. 5 oz., 10c; 15 oz., 25c; 48 oz., 50c; 100 oz., $1.00. Add 25c for expressage, or 1 cent per oz. for mailing.

LICE LIQUID Painted or sprayed over the roosts, will quickly and effectively rid your house and poultry of lice. Qt., 35c; ½-gal., 60c; gal., $1.00; expressage extra.

FLY KNOCKER Prevents flies from annoying stock. It is perfectly harmless, has a pungent aroma and actually keeps flies and mosquitoes out of range of its odor. It kills every insect it hits, and keeps others out of buzzing distance. It will add flesh to stock. For spraying this liquid we recommend the Faultless Sprayer. Qt., 35c, ½-gal., 60c; gal., $1.00; expressage extra.



POULTRY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT—Continued.

LIMBERNECK REMEDY Is very effective in the cure of this terrible disease. 50c per box; 55c, postpaid.

POULTRY WORM REMEDY This necessary article will rid the fowls of harmful worms and promotes the return of healthful conditions. 50c, postpaid.

NOX-I-CIDE A non-poisonous, soluble disinfectant and germ destroyer. By mixing with water one gallon will make 10 gallons disinfectant. Pt., 35c; qt., 60c; ½-gal., 90c; gal., $1.50; expressage extra.

POULTRY TONIC A splendid remedy for fowls recovering from disease and during moulting season. 25c; 30c, postpaid.

POULTRY LAXATIVE A perfectly harmless remedy which can be depended upon every time. 25c, postpaid.

PAIN LOTION 50c; postpaid, 60c.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY A combination treatment consisting of a powder to be taken internally and a liniment for applying direct to the affected part. 50c; 55c, postpaid.

STOCK WORM REMEDY Is a sure exterminator of the various worms that a horse is afflicted with. It gets them all. 50c, postpaid.

SULPHUR CANDLES Easy to light, safe to use and deadly to all germ and insect life. Each, 10c; 3 for 25c; add 5c each for postage.

STOCK TONIC Is a general conditioner, combining the beneficial qualities of a great number of reliable medicines; cleans the blood and therefore acts on every vital organ. 1 lb. pkg., 25c; express extra.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE A fine 72-page book entitled "Poultry Diseases." It tells what the symptoms of disease are, how to diagnose disease; also how to feed, how to house and properly take care of your fowls. It is full of information that is valuable to you. Send 2 cents in stamps to cover postage and we will mail this book free.

Pratts, Stock and Poultry Regulator and Remedies

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR 26-oz. pkg., 25c; 4-lb. pkg., 50c.

PRATT'S CONDITIONER 12-lb. sack, 75c.

PRATT'S EGG PRODUCER AND REGULATOR 26-oz. pkg., 25c; 4-lb. pkg., 50c.

Expressage on above three articles extra.

PRATT'S WORM POWDER FOR STOCK 50c; postpaid, 55c.

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY This remedy will positively save many dollars worth of little chicks to poultry raisers. It has taken us nearly three years to find a remedy for White Diarrhoea, and we are so sure that we have it in this article that we authorize our dealers throughout the world to refund the purchase price in case it fails. Small size, 25c; postpaid, 30c.

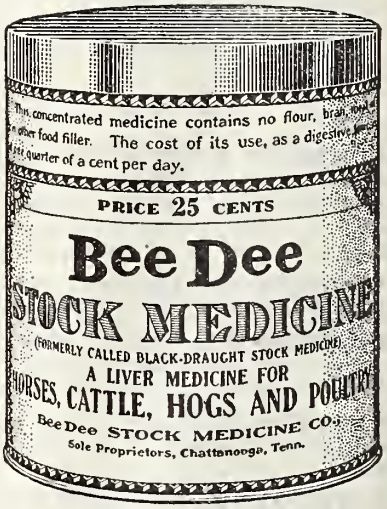
PRATT'S LICE KILLER (Powdered form) It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing. 25c; postpaid, 35c.

PRATT'S POULTRY DISINFECTANT AND LICE KILLER If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with Pratt's Poultry Disinfectant, most all their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard. Put up in 1-qt. cans, 35c; expressage extra.

Absolutely Reliable for Your Animals and Fowls

25 Cents
Postpaid, 30c

50c and $1.00
Postpaid, 55c and $1.10



PRATT'S SORE HEAD (Chicken Pox) **REMEDY** From costly experience poultrymen have learned to dread the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox. They know it will practically ruin the flock unless quickly checked. We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used. 25c a box; 30c, postpaid.

International Co.'s Products

DAN PATCH WHITE LINIMENT 50 cents; postpaid, 55 cents.

LOUSE KILLER 25 cents; postpaid, 35 cents.

SILVER PINE HEALING OIL 25 cents; postpaid, 35 cents.

GOPHER POISON 25 cents; postpaid, 35 cents.

PHENO CHLORO (Disinfectant.) 25c, 50c.

HEAVE REMEDY 50 cents; postpaid, 60 cents.

DISTEMPER REMEDY 50 cents; postpaid, 60 cents.

COLIC CURE 50 cents; postpaid, 60 cents.

HONEY TAR FOOT REMEDY 50 cents; postpaid, 60 cents.

WORM POWDER 50 cents; postpaid, 60 cents.

POULTRY FOOD 25 cents and 50 cents; expressage extra.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

STOCK FOODS 25 cents and 50 cents each; expressage extra.

FOR DOGS

CONKEY'S MANGE REMEDY A positive cure for mange, eczema, canker, sore eyes, ringworms and all forms of parasitic skin disease. 50 cents; expressage extra.

CONKEY'S DOG TONIC Valuable for dogs which are off feed, out of condition. 50 cents; postpaid, 55 cents.

CONKEY'S WORM DROPS Especially designed for puppies and dogs that can not stand the harsh, severe medicine usually given for this purpose. 50 cents; postpaid, 55 cents.

CONKEY'S DISTEMPER REMEDY A wonderful cure for this scourge. Excellent for young puppies; prevents worms and insures good health. 50 cents; postpaid, 60 cents.

TALBOT'S CHICKEN LICE EXTERMINATOR There are about thirty kinds of chicken lice and chicken ticks. Their environment being different makes it necessary to treat thoroughly in the different ways recommended in the directions for treatment, so as to absolutely exterminate them. The chicken or hen louse is a feather clipper, breeds and lives on the body of the fowl, consequently to effectually destroy them apply the exterminator on each fowl by opening the feathers and sift it onto the body. One application will not only rid each fowl of these pests, but will keep others off for about three months. Perforated can, 30c, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Perfectly harmless. Non-poisonous.

TALBOT'S ROACH EXTERMINATOR is a non-poisonous, odorless powder and no inconvenience or preparation is necessary in placing it for the extermination of the roaches. Talbot's Roach Exterminator does not kill instantly. Hours are necessary for the complete destruction of the larger roaches. Owing to their natural characteristics of providing for their young by carrying food on their wings, in connection with the slow killing process affords them ample time to carry sufficient exterminator food to their nests and innermost recesses of the walls where it is left for the destruction of the young, or any new roaches finding their way into the building, resulting in complete annihilation. Price per can, 30c, postpaid.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, THERMOMETERS, ETC.

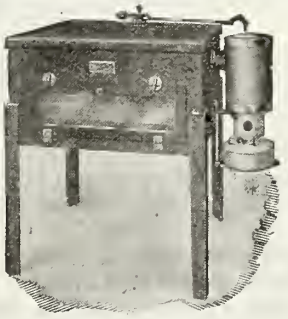
THE SUPERIOR "STANDARD" ESSEX-MODEL INCUBATOR

The famous Essex-Model "Standard" Incubators illustrated above are recognized as the leaders among high-class machines. They are made of high-grade chestnut (the only hardwood incubator made). Double walls perfectly packed and insulated; top packed and insulated with layers of laminated cotton and strawboard. Double glass door. Equipped with "Essex" corrugated thermostat (Pat.), insuring automatic regulation. Entirely self-ventilating; no slides to adjust or confuse you. Has 1915 Essex-Model heater, latest improved self-adjusting iron lamp rest of unusual strength and convenience. (Patent applied for.) The best constructed, best appearing, most superior Incubators made. Recognized as "The World's Best Hatchers." All we ask is: Please compare them with any other make.

Prices and Sizes.

No. 0—Standard Incubator, holding 100 eggs.....$18.00
No. 1—Standard Incubator, holding 175 eggs..... 23.00
No. 2—Standard Incubator, holding 275 eggs..... 32.00

ESSEX-MODEL MISSION FINISH MIDDLE-PRICE INCUBATOR



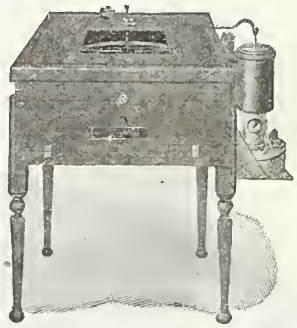
These Essex-Model "MIDDLE PRICE" Incubators for 1915, with their latest improved mission finish design represent the greatest advance of years in Incubator construction Like all other "Essex Models" they are thoroughly well made; double walls packed and perfectly insulated; top packed and perfectly insulated with laminated cotton; equipped with the "Essex" corrugated thermostat (Patented), insuring entirely automatic regulation. Positively self-ventilating; no slides or valves to operate or to confuse you. Has 1915 Essex-Model heater and self-adjusting latest improved lamp rest. (Patent applied for.) Unequalled by any other make in egg capacity, price, construction and hatchability. They are really in a class by themselves. No other incubator on earth is made like them. Too much can not be said in their favor. They are the surprise of the 1915 season, yet so reasonable in price as to be within reach of everybody.

Prices and Sizes.

No. A—Middle-Price Incubator, holds 70 eggs.....$11.00
No. B—Middle-Price Incubator, holds 120 eggs..... 14.00
No. C—Middle-Price Incubator, holds 200 eggs..... 18.50

ESSEX-MODEL NEW HOMESTEAD INCUBATOR

(1915 Model.)



The best of low-priced Hot Water Incubators. Excels in durability, heating equipment, method of construction and hatching qualities. Never before has there been offered for the price a machine possessing such high-class equipment. Made of California redwood, with attractive rosewood finish. Has heating parts of non-rusting copper and brass (not a galvanized iron tank that rusts or leaks easily). Thermostat of steel and zinc, similar to that used in more costly built, higher priced machines. Double glass in top so thermometer can be seen and eggs viewed in process of incubation. Complete, with nursery, egg-tester, thermometer and full directions for operating. Price, $6.90.

All Essex-Model Incubators are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

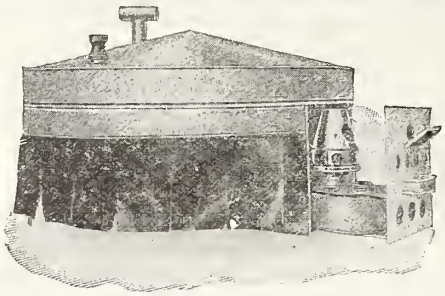
NEW 1915 CHICK COMFORT HOVER

The most satisfactory and practical portable brooding device on the market. It gives the most heat on the floor underneath where the chicks are. Don't be fooled by thermometers that are placed near the source of heat. Test the floor heat.

The lamp is out to one side where it can be easily reached and removed without allowing the heat to escape from the top, as it does in hovers that have center heat. This style of hover keeps the lamp cooler than any other, so avoiding the danger that attends some center heat hovers.

It can be used in a low-roofed Colony House or Brooder.

Center lamp hovers can not be so used, as the lamp could not be taken out. Can be used in any outdoor brooder, colony house, piano box or similar outfit, or indoors in

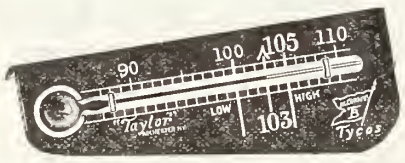


brooder house or any partially warmed room where it would be comfortable for the chicks to exercise.

The cost of this new 1915 Hover is $8.50.

THERMOMETERS

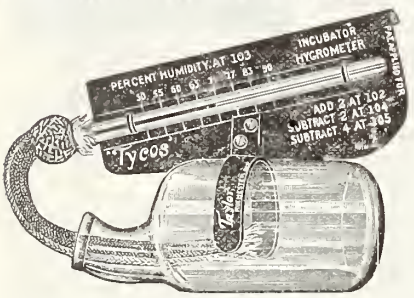
The Essex Model Thermometers and Hygrometers are guaranteed. We are justified in guaranteeing them without hesitation, because we make and test them in our own factory; and we know the needs of Incubator and Brooder Thermometers better than they can be known by an ordinary thermometer manufacturer who is not versed in artificial incubation. Every tube is blown, filled, seasoned, graduated and tested by our own experts, as a result of



which they can be relied upon to register the exact temperature in the egg-chamber and in the brooder without the trouble that is commonly caused in ordinary thermometers by the mercury separating in the tube, thereby rendering them worse than useless. The bulbs of all Essex-Model Thermometers are blown of Jena glass under the double bulb system, which produces a perfect vacuum, absolutely free from air or moisture.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS 75c each, postpaid.

BROODER THERMOMETERS 60c each, postpaid.



HYGROMETER By using this in your Incubator you can readily see the amount of moisture your machine is consuming and the necessary amount required for a successful hatch. Frequently the new beginner will give either too little or not sufficient moisture, and the result is a failure. You will experience no difficulty if using a "TYCOS" brand of Hygrometer. Price by mail, $1.50.

Prices of Incubator Lamp Bowls (without burner).

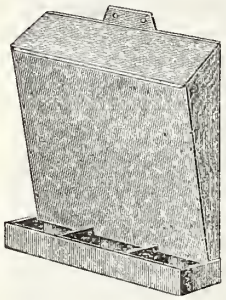
Small size, for Nos. O. I. A. B. and New Homestead Incubators	75c
Small size, for Nos. 2 and C Incubators	90c

Express or mailing extra.

Small Burners for Nos. O. I. A. B. and New Homestead, each, postpaid	35c
Large Burners for Nos. 2 and C, each, postpaid	50c

CLIMAX LEG BANDS These are the original wire and clasp bands and are made with spring brass wire rings so bent that the tag acts as a clasp and on account of their construction it is impossible for fowls to pick them off the leg. Prices: Postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 80c.

LEG BANDS Leader Adjustable. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. Held by double lock. It is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum and numbered from 1 to 100. Prices: Postpaid, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 80c.



Dry Food Hopper

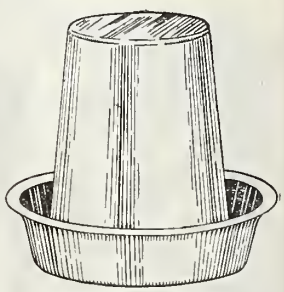
GALVANIZED IRON DRINKING FOUNTAINS These Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date Drinking Fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. Prices: Quart size, 25c; 2-quart size, 40c; expressage extra.

EARTHENWARE DRINKING FOUNTAINS These are made and so constructed that they feed themselves. No danger of little chicks drowning; they have easy access, but can not get into the opening. For yard purposes there are none better. Grown hens as well as the chicks have easy access, yet can not soil the water.

Prices: Three-quart, 35c each; 1-gallon, 50c each; expressage extra.

SANITARY SELF-FEEDING HOPPER Manufactured from the best galvanized iron; it contains three compartments for feed, shell or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired. The best self-feeding hopper on the market.

Prices: Small size, 75c; large size, $1.00; expressage extra.

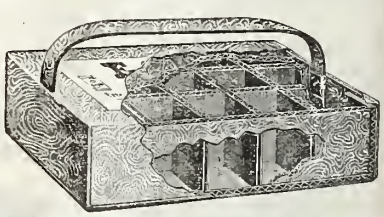


Drinking Fountain.

DRY FOOD HOPPER It has two compartments, a large one for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and a small one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. The hopper is provided with a hinged cover which protects the grain at all times from moisture and filth, and is also supplied with a strong handle for convenience in filling and handling. These hoppers are intended to be hung against the wall of a poultry house. Small size, 80c; large size, $1.00.

X-RAY EGG TESTER To use on any ordinary hand lamp. Constructed of tin plate with heavy carriage cloth. Price, 25c, postpaid, 30c.

X-Ray Egg Tester



EYRIE EGG-SHIPPING BOXES These boxes are made of corrugated paper, and are very strong. The self-locking handle prevents contents being tampered with. 15-egg size, dozen, $1.50; 30-egg size, $2.00; expressage extra.

KNOX NEST EGG LICE EXPELLER Not a destroyer of insects, but a preventive of mites and lice. One egg in a nest is sufficient. 5c each; 1 dozen, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

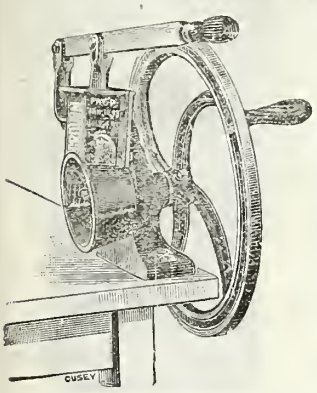
WILSON BONE AND GRINDING MILLS Prices, $6.00 and upward. Write for catalogue.

THE CROWN BONE CUTTER To bolt to bench or table. This is smaller than the Daisy, but does excellent work. Has steel knives, which can be taken out and

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

sharpened and be replaced in a few minutes. One pound of green bone has been cut in one minute. Weight, 50 pounds. Price, $6.50.



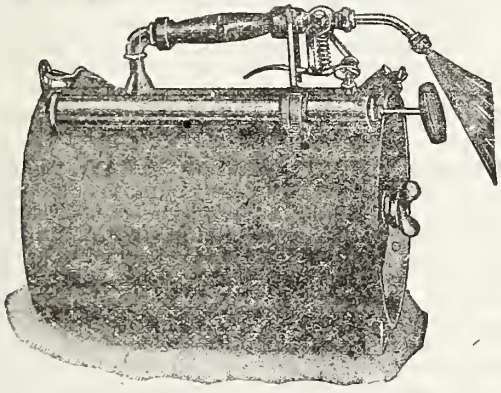
NO. 1 POULTERER'S MILL Hand bone, shell and corn mill for the poultryman.

The mill will grind or granulate dry bones, shell, grit, gravel, stones, crockery, glass, charcoal, corn and all kinds of grain. To bolt on bench or table. Price, without stand, $5.00. Weight, 33 pounds.

THE ESSEX MODEL TOE MARKER To toe-mark a chick a good cutting punch is needed, one making a clear hole. It has a separate stop between the jaws to prevent bruising the web of the foot. Price, 30c, postpaid.

SPRAYERS

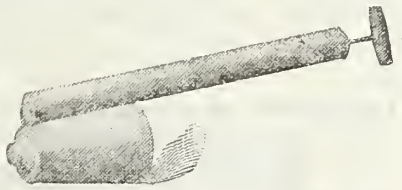
LOWELL COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER Does not require constant pumping. Has an automatic thumb lever



Lowell Compressed Air Sprayer.

valve. Most practical for orchard, field and garden work.

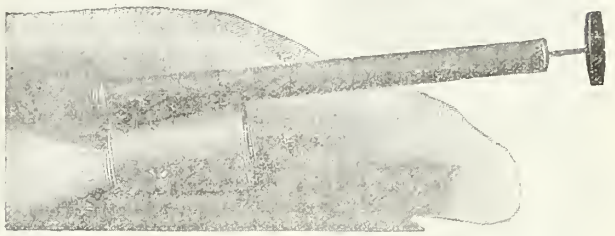
One pumping will expel entire contents of tank and is sufficient to spray 2000 plants. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushes and plants. The automatic thumb lever valve is at all times under complete control of operator; hence none of the solution is wasted. It saves its cost in making a given amount of compound do so much more work. An adjustable shoulder strap and tree attachment with suitable couplings for orchard and tree spraying furnished with each machine. Aluminum finish. Capacity, 3 gallons. Price, galvanized, $5.00; brass, $6.00.



LOWELL GRAND SPRAYER Tapered cylinder reservoir, 4-inch bottom, 3-inch top, 1½-inch pump cylinder, 20 inches long; strong and durable in construction. Each Sprayer is tested for leaks and perfect spray. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 50c; expressage extra.

LOWELL CONTINUOUS SPRAYER The Lowell Continuous Sprayer, as the name implies, is so constructed that it gives a uniform continuous spray on both strokes of the plunger. It will handle fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants, as well as the regular spraying materials with great rapidity, giving a fine effective spray. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 75c each, not prepaid.

LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER This Sprayer is recommended by some potato growers, stock and poultry raisers to use Paris Green, London Purple, Slug Shot

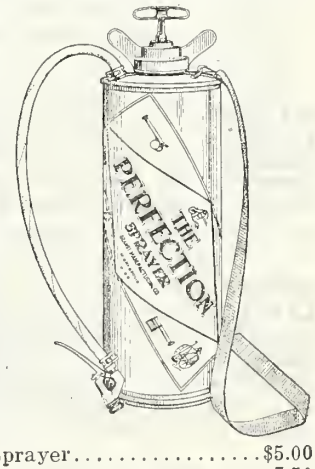


and Hellebore in powder form. Of strong construction and nicely finished in aluminum. Capacity, 1 quart of powder. Price, 75c, expressage extra.

LOWELL MIDGET SPRAYER The Lowell Midget Sprayer is especially designed for domestic uses. It is especially adapted to spraying fly oils, disinfectants and furniture polish. Pump cylinder, 14 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter. Capacity, 1 pint. Price, 35c each, not prepaid.

LOWELL SPECIAL SPRAYER Is a single tube Tin Sprayer. Pump cylinder measures 14½ inches in length. This Sprayer atomizes all solutions into a fine, mist-like spray and is used extensively for spraying disinfectants, etc. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, 50c, expressage extra.

BRANDT'S "PERFECTION" SPRAYER A very strong and durable high-pressure type of compressed air sprayer. It is so constructed that every part is sufficiently strong to more than meet the demands made upon it. It is practically impossible to blow out this sprayer. The nozzle is automatic, operating very easily with a lever held in the hand. This Sprayer will handle whitewash, Bordeaux mixture, Paris green, arsenate of lead and other spraying materials. It is made in two styles—galvanized tank and all brass. We offer the



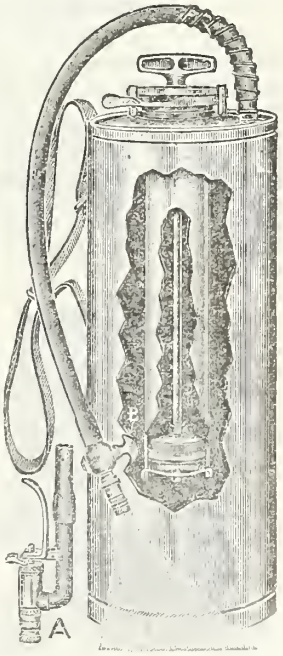
Galvanized Tank Perfection Sprayer.....$5.00
All Brass Perfection Sprayer..... 7.50

AUTO SPRAYERS

A practical machine for spraying potatoes, small fruits, vineyards, tobacco, greenhouses, poultry houses, etc.; also excellent for use with whitewash, disinfectants, etc.

The 4-gallon "Auto-Spray" No. A is the strongest, most useful, most generally used of all spray pumps. It will do all that any spray pump can do and, in most cases, it will do the work quicker and better. It has superseded the bucket and knapsack sprayers, which require constant pumping, and is positively and absolutely guaranteed against all defects. Tested before leaving the factory. No work to operate the Auto-Spray. The user simply holds the nozzle after compressing the air with a few strokes of the plunger.

The Auto-Spray is made in four styles, as priced below. We recommend the brass tank as costing but little more than galvanized and it is practically in-



SPRAYERS—Continued.

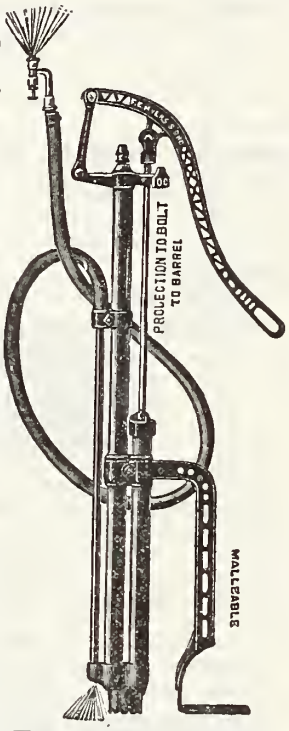
destructible. When desired, we furnish brass extension pipes in 2-foot lengths for spraying trees. The usual equipment for tree work is three lengths, and the price is given below. With every Auto-Spray is supplied, free of charge, the most complete and up-to-date spray calendar ever issued.

The "Auto-Pop" doubles the efficiency of any compressed air sprayer, because the operator absolutely controls the spray by working a lever which opens and closes the nozzle, and at the same time cleans it. No other valve can be operated to clean the nozzle automatically, because ours is protected by patents; moreover, the "Auto-Pop" may be used all day without fatigue.

Height 2 feet, diameter 7 inches, capacity 4 gallons, weight empty 8 pounds, loaded 39 pounds, shipping 12 pounds.

PRICES on Auto-Sprays:

Brass tank, with stopcock	$7.50
Brass tank, with "Auto-Pop," (recommended)	8.75
Elbow extension brass (for under side of low-growing plants)	.35
Galvanized tank, with "Auto-Pop"	6.25
Galvanized tank, with stopcock	5.00
Extension pipe, brass, 2-ft. lengths (for use on trees)	.35
"Auto-Pop" supplied separately	1.25



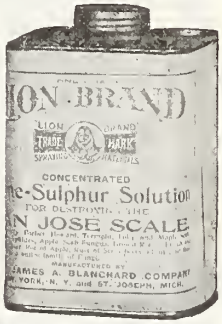
MYERS' LEVER BUCKET SPRAY PUMP With agitator, complete with hose and graduating Vermorel, fine or coarse spray and solid stream nozzle. Fine sprayer for whitewashing. (See cut.) Price, $5.00.

MYERS' LITTLE GIANT SPRAY PUMP With agitator, complete with hose and Imperial combination fine or coarse spray and solid stream nozzle, with malleable foot rest. Fine sprayer for whitewashing. Price, $3.50.

Insecticides and Fungicides

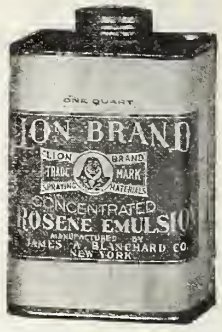
There is no question about the necessity of spraying fruits and vegetables. There is no question about the profit in doing so. You may have poor crops and not know the reason. Possibly you do not know that blight causes the rot on tomatoes. Your melons, cucumbers and potatoes may be withered and burnt up owing to blight.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Liquid) Prevents blight, rot, mildew, specks and spots. Increases crop yield 15 to 25 per cent. By adding water it is ready for use. By express, 1 quart, 60c; 1 gallon, $2.25. One gallon will make one barrel liquid.



LONDON PURPLE Used for same purposes and applied same as Paris Green. Results on plants are sometimes caustic. As a partial remedy against a probable caustic effect, use about five times as much lime as London Purple. One pound to 150 gallons of water. Price, ½-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

COOPER'S WINTER TREE SPRAY Kills with absolute certainty the eggs of all insects and clears trees of all obnoxious parasites. Price, 75c per can; expressage extra.



FISH OIL SOAP Destroys lice on house plants, mealy bugs, scale on palms and San Jose scale. It is a necessity for everyone who grows plants. ½-lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; expressage extra.

PARIS GREEN Mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 200 gallons of water. A poisonous insoluble powder, indispensable on the farm for preventing ravages of potato bugs, codling moth, worms, caterpillars, slugs and all chewing insects. 1-lb. can, 40c; ½-lb. can, 25c. This article is liable to fluctuate in price. Special price on large lots.

APHIS PUNK A nicotine paper for fumigating. Box, 60c; postpaid, 70c.

POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD Especially against the cotton worm in the South this is the most popular and quickest killing insecticide, as it is most readily eaten by insects and acts most rapidly to destroy them. Also kills codling moth, bud moth, gypsy moth, brown tail moth, rose chafer, curculio, canker worm, elm leaf beetle, potato bug, asparagus beetle, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, cranberry worm, grape root worm, currant worm, caterpillars, etc. Guaranteed not to injure foliage. From 1 to 2 pounds are required to the acre; the results are so satisfactory that the leaf worm is no longer considered a serious factor in cotton culture. Price, lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION A perfect scale and fungus destroyer; special for plum and peach trees, which need fall and spring treatment; cures peach leaf curls. Used during dormant period. Protect the hands with gloves when applying. Dilute with ten parts of water. Apply with spray pump. Price, 1 qt., 60c; expressage extra.

KEROSENE (Paste) **EMULSION** Used in the summer as a wash while the foliage is on the tree. It is a safe and sure remedy to kill all sucking insects, as plant and bark lice, tree bugs, squash bugs, pea louse, lice, mealy bugs and all insects that take their nourishment through a proboscis; scale, leaf hoppers, aphis, in fact, nearly all insects that can not be controlled with an arsenical. Is very efficacious on scale insects infesting citrus fruit trees. Price, 1 qt., 60c; expressage extra.

ARSENATE OF LEAD The best of all arsenical poisons. Does not burn the foliage, and as it shows white, you can tell just what has been sprayed; sticks well to the foliage and is sure death to all leaf-eating insects. It is used extensively to control the codling moth, canker worm, elm leaf beetle, rose bug, cherry bug, tussock moth, curculio and other chewing insects. Adheres well to the foliage. Price, lb., 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00; expressage extra.

HELLEBORE Fresh white Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenates, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. Excellent to destroy cabbage worms, currant worms and also sucking insects. Price, ¼-lb., 10c; ½-lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., $1.00, not prepaid.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

INSECTICIDES—Continued.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST Kills mildew and blight on flowers and fruit. For use on roses and flowers in general, and vegetables of all kinds. Grape Dust is a readily diffusible light-weight powder fungicide, very efficient in destroying mildew and in preventing blight; also for destroying aphis and black fly. 1-lb. pkg., 10c; postpaid, 20c.

SLUG SHOT A light, composite, fine powder, easily distributed either by duster, bellows or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, lice, slugs, sow bugs, etc., and it is also strongly impregnated with fungicide. Price, by express or freight, 5-lb. pkg., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c.

TOBACCO DUST If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Price, lb., 10c; 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; express extra.

TOBACCO STEMS For fumigating. Price, lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 100 lbs., $4.00.

NIKOTEEN A powerful liquid insecticide for flowers and plants. Nikoteen is very effective and economical for use of florists, truck gardeners and fruit growers. One part of Nikoteen to 500 parts of water is a sufficiently strong spraying solution for most all insects. Among the insects especially susceptible to Nikoteen poisoning are the aphis, or plant louse, thrip, apple and black peach aphis, currant-leaf hopper, grapevine-leaf hopper, rose-leaf hopper, mealy bug, cucumber flea beetle, striped cucumber beetle, wavy striped flea beetle and melon louse. Is packed in bottles of extra heavy glass. A 1¾-oz. bottle makes 4 gallons of spray. Price, 1¾-oz. bottle, 45c; ½-pint, 90c; 1 pint, $1.55, postpaid.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP A wonderful Insect Pest Exterminator. Unsurpassed for quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, etc. For domestic purposes, it rids the house of cockroaches, and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. Three-ounce cake, sufficient for one and one-half gallons prepared solution, 10c each, 75c per dozen; 8-ounce cakes, sufficient for four gallons prepared solution, 20c each, $1.50 per dozen; expressage or mailing extra.

THRIP JUICE The great scale killer for oranges, etc. A remedy for mealy bugs, scale, thrips, codling moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc.

THRIP JUICE NO. 1 Kills scale on citrus trees, oranges, lemons and grapefruit. It is arsenated and stands great reduction. The great dilution of 800 to 1000 parts was efficacious against the varieties of scale common to the Gulf States. Pt., 75c; qt., $1.00; expressage extra.

THRIP JUICE NO. 2 Non-poisonous. A concentrated liquid insecticide for sucking insects for use on plants, trees, shrubs, etc. To be diluted 16 to 40 times its bulk in water. For the destruction of the thrip or vine hopper. Kills scale, red spider, caterpillars. Pt., 75c; qt., $1.00; expressage extra.

STERLINGWORTH
CUT WORM KILLER

A Non-Poisonous Powder for Sprinkling Around Vegetation to be protected.

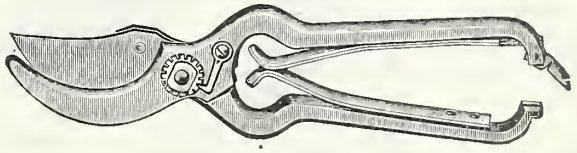
This preparation is quick and sure in its effect. It is so alluring to cut worms that they are irrisistibly attracted to it and eat it in preference to any vegetation. One pound is sufficient for 175 plants when in hills and 150 linear feet of plants when in rows. One-pound sprinkler-top box 35c postpaid. Five-pound can $1.15 postpaid. Not prepaid, 25c and $1.00.

TALBOT'S FAMOUS ANT EXTERMINATOR is a mineral-vegetable compound. The vegetable ingredient, a food much desired by the ants, which brings them in contact with the active mineral ingredient which combines with the exudation of the body forming a chemical combination which destroys the respiratory cells and suffocation of the ant is the result. Talbot's Ant Exterminator is a standard article and there is no question as to its effectiveness. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Easily applied. Can with perforated top, 30c, postpaid.

GRAFTING WAX A product of many years' experience. It will neither soften and leave the graft, melt in the sun or be too hard to work up nicely in the hand. ¼-lb. sticks, 10c. If by mail, add 10c per lb. for postage.

RAFFIA For tieing plants. Price, lb., 25c; 35c, postpaid.

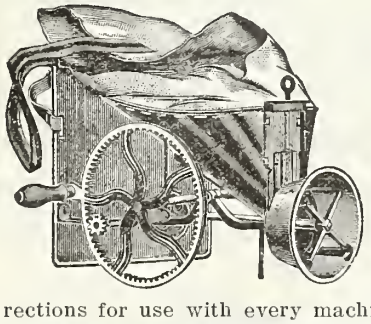
PRUNING SHEARS The Pruning Shears we are offering below are the product of nearly a century of manufacturing experience, and are strictly guaranteed.



No. 60	$ .70	No. R 70	1.30
No. R 50	.80	No. R170	1.55
No. R 65	1.05	No. R275	1.80

Above are postpaid prices, and 5c may be deducted if to be send with express or freight order.

Broadcast Hand Seed-sower

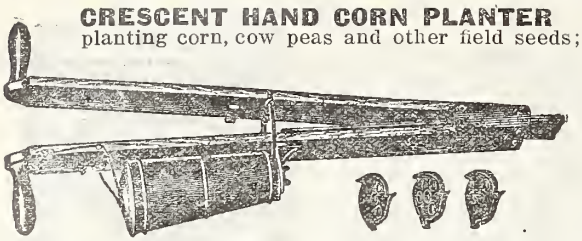


For sowing alfalfa, millet, oats, wheat, barley, hemp, buckwheat, rye, rice, etc. A model for accuracy and durability.

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER Sows 4 to 8 acres per hour at an ordinary walking gait, throwing wheat about 40 feet wide. Full directions for use with every machine. Price, $3.50.

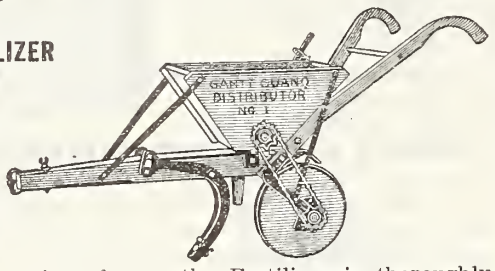
SMITH'S SPECIAL WHEEL-BARROW ALFALFA SEEDER This Seeder, 14 feet long, sowing a 14-foot width as fast as a man can walk, delivered at your station by express for only $10.00.

CYCLONE SEEDER This machine is strictly first-class in every respect; will sow perfectly even and any desired amount to the acre. Price, $1.50.



CRESCENT HAND CORN PLANTER For planting corn, cow peas and other field seeds; can be regulated to drop seeds from 2 to 5 to the hill. Price, $1.25.

GANTT FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR



This Fertilizer Distributor can easily be operated by one man and one horse

Through a series of cogs the Fertilizer is thoroughly pulverized.

The improved Cutoff and Lever, in reach of the operator, guarantees perfect control and regulates the quantity desired for an acre. Through climatic action all fertilizers are apt to cake more or less. By using this Distributor it will pulverize and distribute equally, which is the most important part in using fertilizers to the best advantage. Price, $6.00 each.

Send 2 cents and we will mail you pamphlet on fertilizer.

PLANT TABLETS

These Plant Tablets are a clean, odorless, concentrated plant stimulant and invigorator. The use of them promotes healthy, vigorous leaves and branches, and insures beautiful, luxuriant flowers. They build up the soil scientifically and make frequent renewal of soil less important. If you want luxuriant, healthy plants, ferns and beautiful flowers, these Tablets are just what you are looking for.

Prices: Small or trial size, 15c, postpaid; medium size (100 Tablets), sufficient for 35 plants 3 months, 30c, postpaid.

GOLD FISH, CANARY BIRDS AND ACCESSORIES

Orioles or Fancy Colored Fish—
Small, each .....$ .35
Medium, each ..... .50
Medium large, each..... .75
Large, each 1.00

Japanese Fantails—
Small, each $1.00
Medium, each 1.50
Large, each 2.00

American Fantails, each...50c, 75c

Japanese Singletails—Small and medium, 75c and $1.00 each.

Gold Fish, Plain Varieties—
Small, 15c each, 2 for 25c; medium, 25c each; medium large, 40c and 50c each; extra large, 75c and $1.00 each.

GLOBES

One pt., 10c; 2 qt., 25c; 3 qt., 40c; 1 gal., 60c; 1½ gal., 75c; 2 gal., $1.00; 2½ gal., $1.25; 3 gal., $1.50. To be shipped by express only.

ORNAMENTS AND CASTLES

Corals—15c, 25c and 40c each. Castles—20c, 35c, 50c and $1.00; 5c extra for postage.
Floating Swans and Ducks—10c, 15c, 25c and 40c each.
Japanese Diving Toys — (Most wonderful novelty) — 25c each.
Brass Stands, for 1 to 2 Gallon Globes—25c each; 30c postpaid.
Rustic Fish Globe Stands—$1.00 each, $1.10 postpaid.
Fish Food (Wafers) in Boxes—Each 10c.
White Sand for Aquarium—Pkg., 10c.
Shells for Aquarium—Pkg., 10c.
Add to Sand and Shells 5c for postage.

Imported St. Andreasberg Rollers Male Canaries—These are the finest singing Canaries in the world. Price $7.50 and $10.00 each.
Hartz Mountain Male Canaries—Price $5.00 each.
Hartz Mountain Female Canaries—Price $2.00 each.
Domestic Male Canary—Price $3.00 each.
Domestic Female Canary—Price $1.00 each.

BIRD CAGES

Fancy, Extra Heavy Brass Wire Canary Cages.
No. 447—9x6 inches—
Price, each $1.00
No. 448—9½x6½ inches—
Price, each $1.50
No. 449—10⅛x7⅛ inches—
Price, each $1.75
All other sizes up to $5.00 each.

JAPANNED BIRD CAGES (Painted)

No. 69— 9¼x6¾ inches .....Each $1.50
No. 69—10 x7½ inches .....Each $1.75

NOTICE

Gold Fish and Canary Birds are shipped only by Express and travel at purchaser's expense and risk. Remit 10c extra for Shipping Bucket for Gold Fish.

Extra Heavy Brass Wire Cage.

FEED CUPS

Opal Single Point Cups—Price, 10c each.

BIRD SEED

R. & S. Co.'s Best Mixed Canary Seed—Consists of strictly pure, recleaned Canary, Rape, Hemp and Golden Millet, well mixed in proper proportions. 15c lb.; 25c, postpaid.
Canary Seed—Pound, 25c, postpaid.
Hemp Seed—Pound, 20c, postpaid.
Rape Seed—Pound, 25c, postpaid.
Millet (Bird) Seed—Pound, 20c, postpaid.
Sunflower Seed—Pound, 20c, postpaid.
If wanted by express, DEDUCT 10c per pound.

Bird Dainties—¼-lb. pkg., 15c.
Bird Lice Destroyer—3 oz. bottle, 25c.
Bird Salve—For sore feet. Box, 15c.
Mocking Bird Food—1 lb. bottle, 35c.
Bird Manna—15c.
Bird Bitters—Bottle, 25c.
Bird Gravel—Pkg., 10c.
Cuttle Bone—Postpaid, 5c.
Add 5c each for postage.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

DO NOT PLANT TREES, ETC., IN THIS SECTION BEFORE LATTER PART OF NOVEMBER

RETAIL PRICE LIST ON FRUIT AND NURSERY STOCK

ORANGES (on Citrus Trifoliata.)

Grade.	SATSUMA	Each.	10
1 to 2	feet, 1 year old, well branched	50c	$3.50
2½ to 3	feet, 1 year old, well branched and stocky	70c	6.00
3 to 3½	feet, 2 years old, heavy and stocky	90c	7.50

KUMQUATS (on Citrus Trifoliata.)

Grade.		Each.	10
1 to 1½	feet, bushy and strong bearing size	60c	5.00
1½ to 2	feet, very bushy and strong bearing size	80c	7.50

DUGAT (on Citrus Trifoliata.)

Grade.		Each.	10
1½ to 2	feet	75c	$6.50
2 to 3	feet	90c	8.00

Grade.	JAPAN PERSIMMONS	Each.	10
2 to 3	feet, 1 year, light size	70c	$6.00
3 to 3½	feet, 1½ years, medium size	90c	7.50

FIGS—CELESTIAL

Grade.	(Bluish or Violet Yellow.)	Each.	10
1 to 2	feet, small size	20c	$1.70
2 to 3	feet, medium size	25c	2.00
3 to 4	feet, standard size	30c	2.50

FIGS—MAGNOLIA

(White or Pale Yellow; Purplish Tinge)

Grade.		Each.	10
1 to 2	feet, small size	20c	$1.70
2 to 3	feet, medium size	25c	2.00
3 to 4	feet, standard size	30c	2.50

Grade.	PONDEROSA LEMONS	Each.	10
2 to 3	feet, small size	25c	$2.00
3 to 4	feet, medium size	30c	2.50

PEACHES

Grade.	ELBERTA	Each	10
2 to 3	feet, large fruited	20c	$1.50
3 to 4	feet, large fruited	25c	2.00
4 to 6	feet, large fruited	30c	2.50

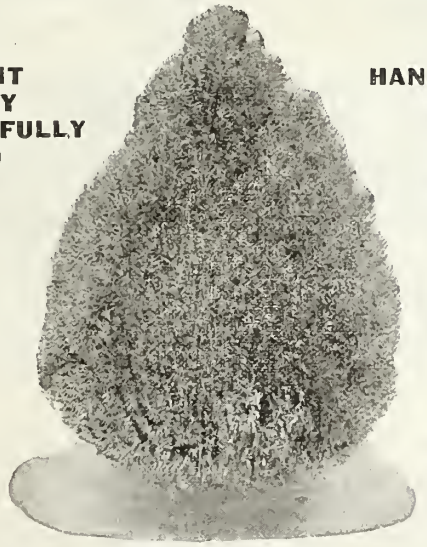
PLUMS

Grade.	BURBANK	Each	10
2 to 3	feet, prolific bearers	25c	$2.00
3 to 4	feet, profific bearers	30c	2.50
4 to 5	feet, prolific bearers	35c	3.00

PEARS

Grade.	KEIFFER	Each	10
2 to 3	feet, good for preserving	25c	$2.00
3 to 4	feet, good for preserving	30c	2.50
4 to 6	feet, good for preserving	35c	3.00

ELEGANT VARIETY BEAUTIFULLY TINGED WITH GOLD



A HANDSOME TREE FOR YARD OR LAWN

Golden Arborvitae

PAPER-SHELL PECAN TREES

Grade.		Each.	10
1 foot and under, "Stuart"		50c	$4.00
1 to 2 feet, 'Stuart"		70c	6.00

Write for prices on other Fruit Trees.

DEWBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES

60c for 10 $1.25 for 25 $4.00 for 100

Grade.	TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES	Each.	10
2 to 3	feet, small size	30c	$2.50
3 to 4	feet, medium size	40c	3.50
4 to 6	feet, standard size	60c	5.50

THE ROSE THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS

ROSES WORTHY A PLACE IN YOUR GARDEN

GOLDEN ARBORVITAES

Grade.		Each.	10
1 to 2	feet	$ .75	$7.00
2 to 3	feet	.85	8.00
3 to 4	feet	1.00	9.00

CAMPHOR TREES

Grade.		Each.	10
1 to 1½	feet, well branched, 2 year	25c	$2.00
1½ to 2	feet, well branched, 2 year	40c	3.50
2 to 3	feet, well branched, 3 year	55c	5.00

CATALPA SPECIOSA TREES

Grade.	(For Windbreak.)	Each.	10
1 to 2	feet	20c	$1.50
2 to 3	feet	25c	2.00

JAPANESE FERN BALLS

(For hanging in windows or on veranda)

Small, each	$ .75
Medium, each	1.00
Large, each	1.50

ROSES

Our plants are strong, healthy, field-grown specimens; they are either two years old or strong one year's plants.

	Each.	10
1 year strong field-grown	35c	$3.00
2 years strong field-grown	40c	3.50

We are able to furnish any standard variety, as Marechal Niel, Malmaison, LaFrance, Maman Cochet, Crimson Rambler, etc.

Reichardt & Schulte Co.'s Superior Flower Seeds

The following suggestions will greatly aid our valued customers in finding the most suitable plants we have classified for their flower garden and are well worth consulting. Plants are usually divided into three classes—Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

ANNUALS are plants that bloom the first season from seed, and the plant dies after one season.

BIENNIALS are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant dies after the second year. In our Gulf Coast Country many of these will bloom the first season if sown early. Sow under same conditions as perennials.

PERENNIALS are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant lives and blooms during successive years. If sown in early spring (February to April), many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in spring after frost is over (March or April). Hardy perennials are best sown in the late summer and fall for next year's flowers.

TENDER, or Greenhouse, means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted in spring (March, April) or in a Greenhouse.

HALF-HARDY means the plant will stand any light frost, but needs protection against cold weather. These should be planted in early spring, not in the fall.

HARDY means the plant will stand considerable cold weather, or practically all we have in our Gulf Coast region. These may be sown in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall they will come into bloom earlier than if sown in the spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED It is best in practically all instances, except hardy annuals, to start the seeds in boxes, using sandy soil mixed with leaf mould. After the third and fourth leaf is formed, the young plants should be taken up and reset into another box, in which the soil should be loam mixed with leaf mould. It is very important for plants to be sturdy and compact when transplanted in the garden, thus insuring beautiful flowers in their highest perfection.

If the seed be sown directly in the garden, it should be done in the spring, after the soil is well worked and drained. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with loose soil about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. When up, plants must be thinned, according to variety, about from 2 to 12 inches, or plants will stand too thick and are subject to being weak and spindling. Keep weeds down and cultivate often, so that the plants will receive full benefit of rains, dews and the air.

AID IN SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS

To help in finding the most suitable plants we have classified all of the flowers of which we offer seed into different lists, and hope these will be helpful to you and full of suggestions.

FLOWERING GARDEN ANNUALS

and other plants that attain perfection and flower the first season from seed.

Sorts marked * are best for beds and massing.

Ageratum*
Alyssum, Sweet*
Antirrhinum*
Asters*
Balsams
Begonia
Calendula*
Calliopsis*
Candytuft*
Canna
Carnation, Marguerite
Celosia*
Centaurea (annual)
Cockscomb*
Chrysanthemum* (Annual variety)
Clarkia
Convolvulus Minor
Cosmos
Dahlia
Dianthus*
Dimorphotheca*
Eschscholtzia*
Gaillardia
Geranium
Globe Amaranth
Godetia
Helichrysum
Heliotrope
Hibiscus Africanus
Hollyhock (annuals)*
Kochia
Lantana
Larkspur
Lobelia*
Marigold*
Marvel of Peru
Matricaria
Mimulus
Morning Glory Bush
Myosotis*
Nasturtium (dwarf)*
Nemophila
Nicotiana
Nigella
Oenothera
Pansy*
Petunia*
Phlox Drum*
Poppy*
Portulaca*
Ricinus
Salpiglossis
Salvia*
Scabiosa
Stocks*
Sunflower
Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultan
Sweet William (annual)
Verbena*
Vinca*
Wallflower (annual)
Zinnia*

ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE PLANTS

Amaranthus
Canna
Centaurea Gymnocarpa
Coleus
Kochia
Pyrethrum
Ricinus

FLOWERING HARDY PERENNIALS

for permanent beds, borders and masses, flowering the second year and thereafter.

Aquilegia
Bellis
Campanula
Carnation (hardy)
Canterbury Bells
Chrysanthemums (Hardy sorts)
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Dianthus (hardy)
Digitalis
Gypsophila
Hollyhock (hardy)
Lupinus (hardy)
Pansies
Phlox (hardy)
Pinks (hardy)
Poppy (hardy)
Pyrethrum
Scabiosa
Sweet William
Violets
Wallflower (hardy)

EDGING PLANTS FROM SEEDS

for bordering walks and beds. All annuals except Bellis.

Ageratum, Tom Thumb
Alyssum, Sweet
Bellis
Candytuft (dwarf)
Globe Amaranth
Gypsophila
Lobelia
Nasturtium (dwarf)
Nemophila
Petunia
Phlox
Pyrethrum
Zinnia (dwarf)

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR POTS

that may be grown from seeds.

Ageratum
Antirrhinum (dwarf)
Asparagus Sprengeri
Asters (dwarf)
Begonia
Carnation
Chrysanthemum
Coleus
Geranium
Gerbera
Heliotrope
Impatiens
Lantana
Mignonette
Mimulus
Myosotis
Nasturtium (dwarf)
Petunia
Primrose
Stocks
Torenia

DROOPING PLANTS FOR VASES, HANGING BASKETS, AND VERANDA BOXES

Alyssum
Asparagus Sprengeri
Maurandia
Nasturtium (dwarf)
Oxalis
Petunia
Torenia

FRAGRANT FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

Alyssum
Carnations
Clematis
Dianthus (hardy)
Heliotrope
Mignonette
Mimulus
Nicotiana Affinis
Pinks
Scabiosa
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet Rocket
Sweet Sultan
Sweet William
Violet
Wallflower

PLANTS FROM SEEDS

Suceeding in partial shade.

Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Begonia
Bellis
Canterbury Bells
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Digitalis
Matricaria
Mimulus
Myosotis
Oenothera
Pansy
Torenia
Violet

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

AID IN SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

CLIMBING VINES FROM SEEDS.

ANNUALS

*Low growing, for fences, low trellis.
Balloon Vine
Canary Bird Vine
Cobaea
Convolvulus, Major
Cypress Vine*
Dolichos
Gourds
Hop, Japanese
Ipomoea
Maurandia*
Momordica
Moon Flower
Morning Glory
Nasturtium*
Sweet Peas*
Thunbergia*
Wistaria

HARDY PERRENNIALS

Adlumia
Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)
Aristolochia
Clematis
Honeysuckle
Kudzu Vine
Lathyrus Latifolius
Passion Flower
Wild Cucumber

List of Choice Flower Seeds

We Import Our Stocks Direct and Put Them Up Ourselves

ABUTILON

(Flowering Maple, or Chinese Bell-Flower.)

A tender perennial shrub, used generally in greenhouses, but growing into small trees in the South. The flowers are beautifully bell-shaped, and appear in white, yellow, rose and orange. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

ADLUMIA

(Mountain Fringe, Allegheny Vine, or Climbing Fumitory)

Cirrhosa—A graceful, hardy biennial climber, but as it resows itself year after year it might be considered perennial. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern. The flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored, somewhat like the Bleeding Heart, and completely cover the plant. For covering trellises, stumps of trees, etc., it is very desirable. Flowers the first year from seed. Packet, 10c.

ADONIS

(Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye.)

A hardy annual of easy culture; leaves fine-cut and feathery; flowers crimson, growing about one foot high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

AGERATUM

(Floss Flower.)

A hardy annual of easy culture. The attractive feathery flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets. Very desirable for outdoor bedding and borders, as it is literally covered with blossoms all summer.

Mexicanum—Light blue, about 20 inches high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Mexicanum—White, about 20 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Blue—Height 8 inches. Desirable for edging. Pkt., 5c.

Imperial Dwarf White—Height 8 inches. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

Mixed—Above mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET

This most popular hardy annual is used extensively for borders, edging and rockeries, but equally valuable as a cut flower, covering itself with clusters or trusses of small, pure white flowers of a peculiar delicate fragrance.

Sweet Alyssum—Well known, fragrant, 8 inches high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Little Gem—Plants grow very dwarf and spreading, 3 to 5 inches high, a large mass of white, sweet-scented flowers. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

Saxatile (Hardy Perennial)—Bearing bright yellow flowers. Height 9 inches. Pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

Hardy annuals, grown especially for their brilliant foliage.

Tricolor—Well known as Joseph's Coat. A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green. Especially brilliant if grown in poor soil. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Cadatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Rapid growing garden annual with long, drooping crimson flower spikes. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Cruentus (Prince's Feather)—Dark red, feathery flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Melancholicus Ruber—Blood red. Pkt., 5c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI

See Boston Ivy.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

This is an old border plant with dark, glossy leaves and long spikes of curiously shaped, brilliantly colored flowers, with finely marked throats. Tender perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high.

Tall, Large-Flowering Type

White—Pure white, light yellow throat. Pkt., 10c.

Sulphur Yellow—Extra long spikes. Pkt., 10c.

Rose—A pretty shade of salmon rose. Pkt., 10c.

Striped—Very fine striped. Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet—Very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Brilliant—Crimson and yellow throat, white. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Includes all of the best colors. Pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Sweet Alyssum.

ANTIRRHINUM—Continued.

Semi-Dwarf Type

White—Excellent bedding variety. Pkt., 10c.
Rose—Deep rosy pink. Pkt., 10c.
Crimson Scarlet—Striking in color. Pkt., 10c.
Sulphur Yellow—Very attractive. Pkt., 10c.
Daphne—Carmine rose, suffused with white; new. Pkt., 10c.
Finest Mixed—All the finest colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ASPERULA

A splendid annual variety of easiest culture, not used as much as it should be; grows about 9 inches high and covered throughout summer with lavender blue fragrant flowers. Makes a splendid blue line.
Azurea Setosa. Pkt., 5c.

ASPARAGUS

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are highly valued for their finely cut foliage. Both the climbing and trailing sorts are exceptionally attractive.

Aster

Plumosus Nanus—A dwarf variety and sometimes preferred on account of its beautiful, dense sprays of feathery green. Pkt., 10c.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather)—An early, easily grown feathery-leaved variety, with drooping branches. The best variety for hanging baskets. Pkt., 10c.

Verticillatus—A beautiful climber, having feathery foliage and scarlet berries, which are quite ornamental. Sow early in spring. Hardy perennial; generally ten to fifteen feet high. Pkt., 10c.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine)

Very desirable, easily grown, hardy perennial for border, forming large permanent lumps. Blooms profusely early in the season. The peculiar pendant flowers are exquisitely formed in various colors, often with long spurs. Sow seed, which is rather slow in germinating, in open ground in early spring; may also be sown outdoors in fall. Two to three feet high.

California Hybrids—Hardy, free blooming; large yellow, with dark orange spur. Pkt., 10c.

Lutea—Yellow, large flowered. Pkt., 10c.

Alba—White, large flowered. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Double—Best and finest colors, including all shades from white to brownish purple. Pkt., 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO

(Dutchman's Pipe)

A very attractive and highly ornamental climber, with flowers resembling the pitcher plant. Strong and hardy growing. Pkt., 10c.

ASTER

A popular, half-hardy annual, produced in a great variety of classes and an almost endless number of colors. The tallest varieties grow about two feet high. The best method of culture is to sow the seed in boxes early in January and transplant early in spring. However, they may be sown where the plants are to remain, thinning them from 6 to 12 inches apart.

Extra Early Hohenzollern Aster—A new variety of the Comet type with blossoms fully twice as large as the old variety. The petals are very long and curved like a flat Chrysanthemum. Plants are of medium size and branching habit; about 18 inches high, and extremely early. Blooms of large size (4 inches across) are produced in great number on long stems, making them desirable for cut flowers.

White—The largest early White Aster. Pkt., 10c.
Finest Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Victoria Aster—Magnificent flowers, massive and showy, with regular overlapping petals double clear to the center. The flowers measure 4 to 5 inches across, and the colors include many delicate and gorgeous shades. The plants grow evenly about 18 inches high and carry from 25 to 40 flowers on one plant. Perhaps the handsomest Aster for size, color and profusion of bloom.

Peony-Flowered Aster—Of enormous size, with greatest perfection in form and doubleness. Growth pyramidal and much branched.

Splendid Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the Market—An early flowering, about three weeks ahead of the general run. Plants are of branching habit, 10 to 12 inches high, bearing from 10 to 15 medium sized double flowers on long stems. Petals curve outward.

Crimson—Pkt., 10c.
Dark Blue—Pkt., 10c.
Light Blue—Pkt., 10c.
Rose—Pkt., 10c.
White—Pkt., 10c.

Rose-Flowered Aster—Finest mixed; double extra fine. Pkt., 10c.

Comet Aster—A good bedding variety, early and branching freely. Plants about 12 to 15 inches high. Flower has a feathery appearance, resembling Japanese Chrysanthemum. Outer petals broad, flat and curved outward; the center is composed of numerous short, slightly pointed petals.

Mixed—Extra large flowered. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Comet Aster—A tall growing variety, two feet high. Petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Flowers larger than the ordinary Comet, and equal in form. Coming into blossom rather late. Splendid for cut flowers.

Brilliant—Deep scarlet. Pkt., 10c.
White turning into rose. Pkt., 10c.
Light Blue—Pkt., 10c.
Lilac Red—Pkt., 10c.
Pure White—Pkt., 10c.
Rose—Pkt., 10c.
Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
Ostrich Feather Aster—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.
Vick's Branching Aster—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

German Quilled Aster—Fine variety of quilled flowers; height 2 feet; mixed variety. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Aster—In finest mixture; mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Single-Flowering Aster—The single China Asters are very effective in beds or borders, and offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE

Climbing annual, with small inferior flowers. Six feet high. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

BARTONA AUREA (Golden Bartonia)

A hardy annual, growing about two feet high and bearing golden-yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(See Centaurea.)

BEGONIA

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 20c.

BALSAM, OR LADY'S SLIPPER

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about one to two feet high. The double rose-like flowers are brilliantly colored, wax-like and very attractive. The plant prefers a rich, moist or even wet sandy loam. Individual blossoms, when cut, show to best advantage floating in a dish of water.

Double Sulferino—Flowery satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double White—Well adapted for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

Double Dark Red—Very beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Double Camellia—This variety, resembling a Double Camellia, is white blotched with various colors; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Rose-Flowered—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Dwarf—Finest mixed. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

Double Tall—Finest mixed. Oz., 60c; pkt., 5c.

BELLIS PERENNIS

(Double Daisy)

Tender perennial, about 6 inches high; charming little plants for edgings and borders.

Extra Double White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. Oz., $2.75; pkt., 10c.

Double Rose (Longfellow)—Finest strain. Oz., $2.75; pkt., 10c.

Extra Double—Mixed. Oz., $3.00; pkt., 5c.

BOSTON IVY

This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shades of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year. Pkt., 10c.

BURNING BUSH

See Kochia.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold)

Very hardy annual, one foot high, blooming freely practically the whole year round.

Double Mixed—Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Prince of Orange—Flowers are large, double golden yellow; petals shaded dark orange, produced in great abundance. Height of plant about one foot. Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY, OR ESCHSCHOLTZIA

A hardy annual with fine-cut, feathery foliage and beautiful velvety cup-shaped flowers.

Californica—Deep yellow, orange center. Pkt., 5c.

Californica Double White—The flowers are creamy white, very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—An excellent mixture, producing deep yellow, creamy white, scarlet and orange flowers. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

CALLA

This beautiful and effective plant will always be a favorite because of its easy culture. Waxy white flowers and healthy green foliage. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion, and for a long time, flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self-colored or with these colors and red contrasted. They are borne on long, graceful stems and very desirable for decorative purposes. Very hardy and profusely blooming annual; two to three feet high. Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER

(Tropaeolum Canariense)

A beautiful climber with small, curiously shaped canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely until killed by frost. Tender annual; height about 20 feet. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT

Showy, branching plants; 12 to 15 inches high and bearing a profusion of beautiful flowers in a wide range of colors. Considered indispensable for cutting. Hardy annual.

Lilac—Shading to light purple. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Rose Carmine—Compact habit. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Fragrant—Flowers white; foliage finely cut. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Empress—The finest of all white varieties. Extra large flowering. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

Fine Mixed—Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

CANNA

(Indian Shot)

Crozy's varieties. Finest mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Campanula Medium—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed, or the first year when sown early. The herbaceous plants are of branching growth and profuse bloom; for beds and background, producing long racemes of very effective bell or cup-shaped flowers. Rich, moist soil is required for them; growing about 3 feet high.

Double White—Pkt., 10c.

Double Blue—Shades of blue and purple. Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Splendid mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Campanula Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass)—Pretty bell-shaped flowers, blooming profusely; well adapted for edging and hanging baskets. Annual; blue; height about nine inches. Pkt., 5c.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)—Undoubtedly the finest type of this old-fashioned flower. This variety has an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer; very effective.

Blue—A fine clear shade. Pkt., 15c.

Mixed—All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

THE CARDINAL CLIMBER

(Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida)

We consider this the most beautiful, brilliant and distinct annual climber introduced in many years. It is the result of a cross between Ipomoea Quamoclit, the Cypress Vine and Ipomoea Coccinea, or Star Glory. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful, deeply laciniated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of circular fiery cardinal-red flowers till frost. The flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter, and are borne in clusters of 7 to 11 blooms each. Like other Ipomoeas, it delights in a warm, sunny situation and good soil. The seed may be started indoors and planted out as

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

THE CARDINAL CLIMBER—Continued.

soon as the weather is warm, or may be sown out of doors as soon as danger from cold weather is past. Packets containing 10 seeds each, 25c.

CARNATION

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of color. They are indispensable, both for greenhouse culture in winter and for the garden in summer.

Fine Double Mixed—A good strain for outdoor culture. Pkt., 10c.

Double Dwarf Vienna Mixed—Large flowered and comes into bloom early, producing flowers of many colors. Pkt., 10c.

Border Carnation—Extra double flowering mixed. Pkt., 15c.

Marguerite Carnations

Marguerite—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Dark Red Perpetual—Pkt., 10c.

White Snowflake—Pkt., 10c.

Double Red Grenadin—Comes into bloom very early and the charming double scarlet flowers are very valuable for forming bouquets. Pkt., 15c.

Double Yellow—Beautifully fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN

See Ricinus.

CENTAUREA

There is, perhaps, no more popular hardy annual than the Centaurea, embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage. All varieties grow from 1½ to 2 feet high and thrive well in any common garden soil. Sow in early spring where they are to remain and thin to three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders.

Cyanus (Bachelor Button, or Bluebottle, or Corn Flower) Of easy culture. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to three or four inches. It will furnish a profusion of bright blue, purple, white or pink flowers, one to two feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Emperor William—Large blue. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed (Bachelor Button)—Produces large, more globular flower heads than the common variety. Pkt., 5c.

Marguerite—Large, pure white flowers, about 2½ inches in diameter, with edge and petals beautifully tubed and twisted; sweet scented. Height 1½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

Gymnocarpa, (Sometimes called "Dusty Miller")—Valuable because of its silvery foliage and graceful drooping habit of growth. Half-hardy perennial, 1½ to 2 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Annual Varieties—Early Blooming Garden Sorts.

Eclipse (Carinatum)—Flower bright orange yellow, marked with distinct scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Star (Segetum)—Very handsome, large single flowers, primrose yellow with golden yellow center, large flowered; fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Double White (Coronarium)—Double flowers of purest white with petals reflexed and imbricated. Pkt., 5c.

Double Yellow (Coronarium)—Flowers early and very freely; very attractive. Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed (Carinatum)—Seeds from the very choicest single varieties; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed (Coronarium)—A splendid mixture. Per pkt., 5c.

Evening Star (Helios, Segetum)—Annual Golden Marguerite. A splendid variety for cutting; flowers 3 inches across, of pure golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.

CINNERARIA

A tender perennial, grown principally in the greenhouse. The large heads of daisy-like flowers of many colors are usually sharply margined and with dark eye. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, and the velvety leaves are shaded on the under side.

Hybrida—Extra fine, large flowered, in choicest mixture. Pkt., 25c.

CLARKIA

Beautiful hardy annuals with rose-colored white and purple flowers, in delicate but very brilliant shades. About 1½ to 2 feet high and profuse bloomers. Mixed double. Pkt., 5c.

CLEMATIS

A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. Large flowered, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Verticillata—A slender but vigorous climber, from 10 to 15 feet high, with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Recta—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

A half-hardy climbing annual, with large leaves and large bell-shaped flowers. Blossom is green until nearly grown, when it turns bright purplish blue. Grows about 30 feet high, and is very desirable for covering a large lattice. A native of Mexico. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia Cristata)

Free blooming annual, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich; make good border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed may be sown early as soon as the soil is warm.

Feathered (Pyramidal Mixed)—Plants pyramidal, branching, 2 to 3 feet high, covered with long brilliantly colored and gracefully formed plumes in red, yellow and violet. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Empress (Cristata Nana)—This beautiful dwarf plant has bronze leaves; combs rich crimson of colossal proportions, a semi-dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c.

Finest Mixed—A mixture of the best dwarf-growing varieties. Pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

COLEUS

Probably the best known and most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance. No lawn should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennials. Finest hybrids mixed; extra choice. Pkt., 25c.

COLUMBINE

See Aquilegia.

COSMOS

A hardy annual, with fine-cut, feathery foliage and large, showy blossoms in rose, crimson, pink and white. Five to eight feet high.

Cosmos.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The usual Cosmos colors in mixtures. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

Klondyke—Golden yellow, flowers borne on long stems and measure from 2½ to 3½ inches across. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant White. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant Pink. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant Crimson. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrida—Giant Mixed. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

CYPRESS VINE

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers, in scarlet or white blossoms. About 15 feet high.

Scarlet—A very deep, rich shade. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

White—Clear paper white. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Mixed—The two colors above. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

DAHLIAS

Dahlia.

A favorite summer and autumn flowering plant blooming first year from seed if sown early in spring in boxes and transplanted. The symmetrical flowers are of such perfection and are of such wide range of colors that they will always be popular where displayed. Tender, herbaceous perennial, 3 to 4 feet high.

Fine Double Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

Fine Single Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

SHASTA DAISY

(Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Hybrid)

One of the most desirable plants for the hardy garden. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Some have long, narrow and twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. They bloom the entire season. Hardy perennial; 2 to 3 feet high.

Alaska—A splendid variety with flowers rarely less than 3 inches across, of the purest glistening white, with broad, overlapping petals and borne on long stems; a beautiful cut flower. Pkt., 10c.

Shasta Daisy—A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties of great merit. Pkt., 10c.

Daisy Double—See Bellis Perennis.

DATURA

(Trumpet Flower)

Ornamental annuals, with large and showy flowers, making handsome plants 2 to 3 feet high. Mixed, large double flowers of various colors. Pkt., 5c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

Hardy annuals, about one foot high and bearing beautifully colored single and double blossoms in profusion all summer. Sow seed early in boxes and transplant or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.

Chinensis Fl. Pl. (China or Indian Pink)—Blooms in clusters; flowers very double and in a large range of colors. ¼-oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Imperialis Fl. Pl. (Double Imperial Pink)—Double mixed, in a very large range of colors. ¼-oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Heddewigi (Japanese Pink)—Finest single mixed. Per pkt., 5c.

Plumarius (Grass Pink, Pheasant Eye, or Scotch Pink) A single hardy perennial Pink with fringed edge, light colored flowers with a darker center various colored. The old-fashioned garden favorite. Pkt., 5c.

Laciniatus (Double Japan Mixed)—The flowers are rich in hue, very double, deep fringed petals; colors range in all shades from white to almost black spotted and striped. Pkt., 5c.

Double Diadem Mixed—Very regular, double and in all tints from crimson purple to deep black purple. Pkt., 5c.

DIGITALIS

See Foxglove.

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA

A rare and extremely showy annual Daisy from South Africa, introduced last year, and which seems to suit our climatic conditions perfectly, and we look for it to become a permanent and popular favorite. The bushy plants grow 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, which are 2½ inches and over across, are a unique, rich, glossy orange gold, with dark disc and halo. These glitter in the sunshine and present a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Seeds may be sown in the same way as Asters or Petunias and should have a sunny position. They bloom the greater part of the summer and fall. Pkt., 15c.

EVENING GLORY

(Bona Nox)

Rosy lilac flowers expanding in the evening; of very rapid growth. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA

A foliage plant sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain." The leaves are veined and margined with white. Sow seed in open ground early in spring in a sunny situation. Hardy annual; about 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

The charming little favorites succeed best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. The Alpestris varieties also bloom well as pot plants. Sow early in the spring or in the fall; hardy perennial.

Alpestris—Compact plants growing 6 to 8 inches high. Flowers blue with small yellowish eye. Pkt., 5c.

Robusta Grandiflora—Large flowering, bright blue, remarkably fine and distinct. Pkt., 5c.

Albo—White, very dainty. Pkt., 5c.

Roseo—Rose, very pretty. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru)

A hardy annual about 2 feet high, of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to one foot. Is free flowering, the blossoms in great variety of colors and stripes.

Mixed—Mixtures of all colors. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf plant, mixed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis)

Hardy perennial old-fashioned border plant forming dense spikes of large, brilliantly colored flowers, being thimble-like, or bell-shaped. Very nice for background; does well in cool, shady locations. Sow seed early in spring; for best results start in boxes and transplant; 3 to 5 feet high.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Hardy annual. One to one and one-half feet high.

Double Mixed (Picta Lorenziana)—A mixture of splendid colored flowers, double, with tubular florets. Pkt., 5c.

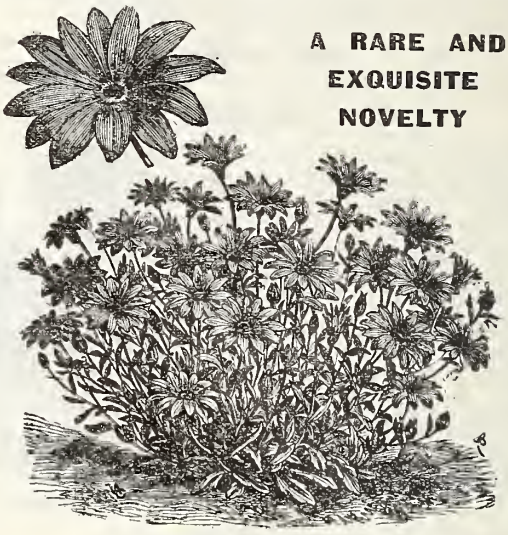
Single Mixed—Finest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Gerbera

GERBERA JAMESONI GIGANTEA

(Transvaal Daisy)

This sensational new plant has recently been introduced from South Africa and should be in every garden. It is a herbaceous perennial and grows in heavy clumps. The leaves are about one foot long and deeply cut. The stems are long and stout, growing erect, about 18 inches high and bearing a large daisy-like blossom similar in shape to a Marguerite, but of an intense vermilion color. The blossoms measure from 3 to 4 inches in diameter and are beautiful and last well when cut. The plant is easily grown from seed when planted in the spring. Sow seed in boxes in clear sand mixed with leaf mold and cover about one-eighth inch deep. Plant with the fuzzy end of the seed just above the ground, being careful not to break it off. Do not overwater. They transplant easily to the garden and want a well-drained soil, as they do best in a rather dry situation. Be sure to give the plants an airy, sunny place in the garden and a little protection on frosty nights. Per pkt. of 25 seeds, 35c.



A RARE AND EXQUISITE NOVELTY

Dimorphotheca

GERANIUM

A half-hardy perennial, flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors, and variously fragrant and ornamental foliage. Grows easily from seed.

Scarlet Mixed (Zonale)—The seed we offer will produce a large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shade of scarlet and red. Pkt., 25c.

GLOBE AMARANTH, OR GOMPHRENA

A low-growing hardy annual, everlasting, or straw flower, about 8 inches high, with globe-shaped flowers, in red or white. Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

GLOXINIA

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, producing magnificent flowers of the richest colors; thrive in an equal mixture of peat, loam and sand.

Hybrida Grandiflora—An unsurpassed strain, containing the spotted hybrids as well as the finest self-colored sorts. Pkt., 25c.

GODETIA

An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plant blooms profusely and bears showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in rather poor soil. One foot high.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

GOURDS

Some varieties, besides being odd, are very ornamental. Annuals, 10 to 20 feet high.

Mixed Ornamental Varieties—Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth, or Loofah—The inside lining resembles a sponge; very useful. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Dipper—Can readily be made into a dipper. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Nest Egg—These resemble a hen's egg and are frequently used for nest eggs. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Sugar Trough—Useful for baskets or buckets, holding from two to ten gallons each. Pkt., 5c.

Hercules—The largest of all the varieties. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Orange—Also known as Mock Orange. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

A hardy annual of easy culture. Covered with small star-shaped flowers. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings; 6 to 10 inches high.

Elegans—White, large flowering. Their misty white panicles of bloom are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

Muralis—Forms mounds of green 8 to 10 inches high, thickly studded with little pink flowers; fine for edgings. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS

(Sunflower)

Remarkable for the stately growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

Globe or Dahlia Sunflower—This variety produces very large, exceedingly double flowers often 6 to 8 inches in diameter and of bright yellow color. The plants are about 5 feet high. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords fine long stout stems for cutting. This is the best variety in existence. Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

Nanus, Fl. Pl.—Dwarf double yellow flowers; 4 feet. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Highly valued for the fragrance of its flowers and duration of blooms; 1½ to 2 feet high. Tender perennial, easily grown from seed, blooming first summer if sown early. Much admired as a border and bedding plant.

Dark Varieties—Very choice mixed. Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.

Anna Turrell—Dark blue. Pkt., 10c.

HIBISCUS

Africanus—A vigorous branching plant of easy culture, with pretty foliage and large, light yellow or cream colored blossoms, purple in the center. The flowers are exceedingly showy; continue to bloom from early summer until October. The seed should be planted early, and the plants should be thinned to one foot apart each. Hardy annual; about 2 feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Albus—Large flowered white, splendid. Pkt., 5c.

Coccineus—Bright scarlet, beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

Hollyhocks make a fine row in the garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. A few of these majestic plants in any garden give an effect not attainable with any other.

Single Annual—Everblooming mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Annual—Everblooming mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Perennial—Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

HONEYSUCKLE

The dear old Honeysuckle is never out of place, at the rich man's mansion or the poor man's cottage. For a cheap, hardy, robust, yet lovely vine, it is the chief standby.

Coronarium—Red. Pkt., 5c.

Coronarium Albo—White. Pkt., 5c.

LINUM, OR SCARLET FLAX

A hardy annual about one and one-half feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN

A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual from 10 to 20 feet high.

Mixed Colors—Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Alba—White. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Coccinea—Red. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE HOP, OR HUMULUS

Rapid summer climber attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in three and four weeks, resembling the common Hop but being an annual, attains full perfection the first season. Foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. It is one of the best plants for covering verandas, trellises, etc. Heat, drouth and insects do not trouble it.

Variegatus—Bright variegated, yellow, white and green leaves. Pkt., 10c.

Japonicus—Bright green foliage. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

It comes from Japan, the land so productive of curious and ornamental flowers. It is a beautiful climber, remarkable for its great vigor of growth and handsome flowers. The blossoms are large and in panicles somewhat like Wistaria, but larger in size and with better clusters. The color is of a pleasing shade of purple. The foliage is luxuriant, somewhat like the leaf of a bean. The vine is extremely rapid and dense in growth, making the Japanese Kudzu Vine of great value where a quickly produced shade is wanted. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 15c.

JOB'S TEARS

(Coix Lachryma)

An annual curious ornamental grass, with broad, corn-like leaves and lustrous slate-colored seeds used for beads. Plant outdoors in March in hills 3 feet apart, 4 to 5 seeds to a hill, cover half an inch; 3 feet high. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

LANTANA

A tender perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer.

Fine Mixed—Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR

(Delphinium).

Annual Varieties.

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable.

Double Dwarf Rocket—Mixed. Beautiful spikes of double flowers in many shades. Hardy annual; 1 foot high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Double Tall—Flowered Mixed. Flowers double. Borne on spikes about 15 inches long. Colors, rose, white and shades of blue. Hardy annual; 2 feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Perennial Varieties.

Elatum—Flowers intensely blue with hairy petals in the center, giving them a fancied resemblance to a bee; 3 to 5 feet tall.

Formosum Hybridum, Mixed—Flowers large, deep blue, small white center; 3 to 5 feet high; long blooming season.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

LAVATERA

(Tree Mallow)

Trimestris—A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about two feet high and covered during the entire season with large cup-shaped pink flowers. In a border bed the effect is very bright. Sow early in spring outdoors. Per pkt., 5c.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

LAVENDER

(Lavendula Vera)

Well known sweet-scented, hardy perennial; should be extensively grown in mixed border; 3 feet.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c.

LINUM

(Grandiflorum Rubrum)

Scarlet flax; an attractive free flowering bedding plant with slender foliage and bearing on delicate stems clusters of glossy, bright red single flowers, saucer-shaped, with black center. Hardy annual, about 1½ feet high.

Brilliant—Scarlet crimson. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. Usually about 6 inches high. The flowers are borne in neat clusters, each irregularly lobed flower being about ⅝-inch across. Half hardy annual. For best success, start in hotbed and transplant to border.

Emperor William—A very fine, compact variety, with intensely blue flowers. Oz., $1.75; pkt., 5c.

Queen of Whites—Pure white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST

See Nigella.

LUPINUS, OR LUPINS

Hardy native California annuals in great variety, growing from 1 to 3 feet high and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to six inches apart.

Dark Blue—Long racemes of beautiful blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Annual Mixed—Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Annual Mixed—Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD

A hardy annual shrubbery plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from six inches to three feet high; foliage bright green, deeply cut and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work and the dwarf varieties for borders.

Marigold.

African — Double Dwarf Mixed. Very early and profuse bloomer of compact habit. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

French—Legion of Honor. A single dwarf, bushy variety, very desirable for borders. The plants bear rich golden yellow flowers, with garnet blotches in center of each petal; about 1 foot high. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

Gold Edged—Flowers brown red, with golden yellow edge. Very useful and effective for edgings and low beds. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

French—Double Tall Mixed. Large double flowers. Desirable for beds, borders and backgrounds; 2 feet high. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

MATRICARIA

(Feverfew)

White double; desirable for bedding. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Capensis Alba Plena—A free flowering, bushy perennial garden plant, producing all season fine double button-like flowers; useful for cutting. A fine bedding or pot plant: 18 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

MAURANDIA

(Giant Flowering)

Beautiful climber, for either garden or greenhouse decoration and for hanging baskets; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white and rose, fully double the size of the older, well known sorts. The plants from seed sown in the spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

Dwarf trailing plants of great beauty, blooming the whole summer, thriving best in a dry, loamy or sandy soil, requiring a warm, sunny situation; half-hardy annual; 6 inches

Crystallinum (Ice Plant)—Flowers white; prized for its singular icy foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor (Wax Plant)—Three-colored. Pkt., 5c.

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

(Kochia Trichophylla)

A quick growing foliage or hedge plant. The foliage is as fine as moss and of bright green color. In the early fall innumerable little flowers appear and the whole bush gradually takes on a deep red tinge. Hardy annual. About 2½ feet high. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE

A well known hardy annual producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in the following spring. One foot high.

Large Flowering—Large flowered sweet. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Victoria—Dark red blossoms; very desirable. Pkt., 10c.

Machet—Dwarf and vigorous in growth with numerous stout flower stalks; large spikes of red flowers. Pkt., 5c.

MIMOSA

(Sensitive or Humble Plant)

Pudica—Curious and interesting annuals, with pinkish white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken; 1½ feet high. Pkt., 5c.

MINA

Lobata—A fine annual climber which grows very rapidly to a height of 15 to 20 feet in one season; leaves of good size and dense and the flowers are freely borne in clusters. Orange red. Pkt., 10c.

MOMORDICA

Gracefully climbing vines with small yellow blossoms, followed by fruits of curious shape. Annual; 10 feet high.

Balsam Pear—The fruit is pear-shaped and has a warty skin; when ripe it bursts open and shows a brilliant interior of large carmine seeds. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple—Like Balsam Pear, but the fruit is smaller and nearly round. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

MOON FLOWER

(Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba)

Will grow 30 to 40 feet in a single season and be covered with its large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Annual. Oz., 60c; pkt., 10c.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS — Continued.

MORNING GLORY

(Colvolvulus Major)

A hardy climbing annual, growing about 10 feet long. Flowers are well known and exist in a great variety of colors, tints and markings.

Pale Blue—A very attractive shade. Pkt., 5c.

Dark Blue—Very free blooming. Pkt. 5c.

Dark Blood Red—An exceedingly rich dark color. Pkt., 5c.

Mauritanicus—Blue, with white throat; pretty. Pkt., 5c.

Tall or Climbing Varieties—Mixed. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties (Colvolvulus Minor)—Mixed. One foot high. Oz. 15c; pkt., 5c.

Brazilian Morning Glory (Setosa)—Very vigorous, rapid growing vine with large three-lobed leaves. The flowers produced in clusters are of delicate blue or reddish purple with pink star in center; flowers open in morning. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Imperial Japanese—Flowers of immense size. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

MOURNING BRIDE

(Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious)

This is one of the most attractive of the old-fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Hardy annual; 12 to 18 inches high.

Double Tall—Large flowering mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Double Dwarf—Large flowering mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MUSK PLANT

(Mimulus Moschatus)

Cultivated on account of its musky odor. Oz., $2.00; pkt., 5c.

Tigrinus, or Monkey Flower—Large flowers of several colors, beautifully spotted. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUM

Tender annual, in two different classes, Dwarf and Tall.

Nasturtium

The foliage of Nasturtium is pretty and the flowers very beautiful, in a great number of brightest colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain after danger of frost is past. It is not necessary to thin out, as they will bear standing close together. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, or rather poor soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater abundance than in rich soil, where they run too much to leaves.

Tall, or Climbing Varieties, Mixed—Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms cover the plant almost from top to bottom. A splendid mixture of many varieties. Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Dwarf Nasturtiums, Mixed—The plants form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground for abundance of bloom. A splendid mixture. Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

Variegated-Leaved Nasturtiums—The foliage of this popular annual is beautifully marked, white and yellow on green. Flowers are of various colors.

Queen of Talls—¼-lb., 75c; oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

NEMOPHILA

(Love Grove)

A delicate, attractive, hardy annual; 6 inches high. Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

NICOTIANA

An annual belonging to the tobacco family, growing 3 feet high, with slender tubular flowers, delightfully sweet-scented, blooming continually.

Affinis—Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evening or cloudy days. Very fragrant. Oz., 30c; pkt., 5c.

Hybrids—Large flowering, sweet-scented hybrids, varying through all shades from white to rose, dark red, blue, violet and purple; are free flowering, forming excellent plants for groups, etc. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA, OR LOVE-IN-A-MIST

A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage.

Damascena—Double blue flowers; 1½ to 2 feet high. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

NOLANA

Trailing annual plants with pretty blue flowers that only require sowing in early spring in the open border. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

OENOTHERA, OR EVENING PRIMROSE

A half hardy annual and perennial, about 6 inches high, bearing bright, showy flowers in white, pale yellow, rose, etc. Of the easiest culture. The blossom is fully expanded only late in the afternoon.

Annual Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

OXALIS

Very pretty, herbaceous plants with richly colored blossoms. A half hardy perennial bulbous plant, growing about 9 inches high and suitable for greenhouse, rockwork or edgings.

Rosea—Rose colored. Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The Ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower bed or border attractive during the summer. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect, and they are now largely used in public parks and gardens in prominent positions.

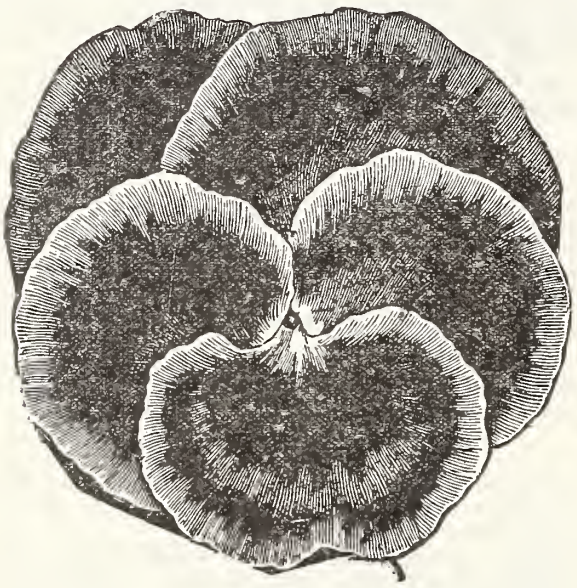
Pampas Grass (Gynerium Argenteum)—A hardy perennial, very effective, producing numerous flower stems

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS — Continued.

crowned by silvery plumes. Height 10 feet or more. Start seed in hotbed or box and transplant to light, rich soil. Pkt., 5c.

Zebra Grass (Eulalia Japonica)—White striped foliage, very ornamental. Pkt., 10c.

Purple Fountain Grass (Pennisetum R.)—Graceful green foliage and purplish plumes, unequaled as an edging to a bed of Cannas or other tall plants. Annual; 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.



Pansies

PASSION FLOWER

(Passiflora)

A half hardy perennial climber, shedding its leaves in winter. Grows luxuriantly either from cuttings or seed. A very satisfactory climber for immense growth, as it will cover a porch or cottage in one summer.

Coerula—Half hardy, deciduous climber with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 10c.

PANSIES

The strains of Pansy seed we are offering distinguish themselves by their brilliancy of shading, extended season of blooming and long keeping characteristics. They are obtained from the most noted European specialists and stand singly, in robust growth, forming compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large, healthy-looking foliage, thus assuring an almost infinite variety of colors and markings.

Cultivation: Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. Seed will not germinate if ground is excessively hot, therefore, if planted in September or October, must be planted in boxes and kept in a cool place. Seed should be sown in autumn for early spring blossoms, or can be sown early in the year for good flowers later in the spring. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers, once from the seed box to a chosen bed and again to the open garden. This is important for large size Pansies. Use manure liberally.

Good Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Giant Trimardeau—Flowers well formed, of enormous size, in a great variety of colors, the very finest strain. Finest mixed. Oz., $2.50; pkt., 10c.

Extra Choice German Imperial—Specially imported for our trade. Pkt., 25c.

Yellow with Dark Center—Pkt., 10c and 25c.

King of the Blacks—Almost coal black. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

Golden Yellow—Pure. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

Azure—Blue. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

Snow Queen—White. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

Victoria—Magnificent red. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

Lord Beaconsfield—Purple violet, shading off to a light blue. Pkt., 10c and 25c.

PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. A tender perennial of several distinct types variously adapted for pot culture or window boxes. The large flowered types are in large single, plain edged or fringed edged blossoms.

Pure White—Desirable for cemetery beds, or where large masses of white are wanted. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

Kermesina—Deep crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Illustris—Carmine, rose, beautiful. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixed—Flowers in excellent variety of markings. Oz., $1.00; pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—A good percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 25c.

Large Flowering—Choicest large flowered mixed. 1/16 oz., $1.00; pkt., 10c.

Inimitable—Striped and blotched. A good strain; flowers produced in a wide range of colors; especially adapted for massing. Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.

Purpurea—Large, single flowers of an exceedingly rich, dark purple color. A vigorous and very persistent bloomer, and there are few garden plants that will make so satisfactory a display. Pkt., 10c.

General Dodds—Large single flowers of an exceedingly rich, dark red. A vigorous and very persistent bloomer, and there are few garden plants that will make so satisfactory a display. Pkt., 10c.

Large Flowering Petunia.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

(Grandiflora)

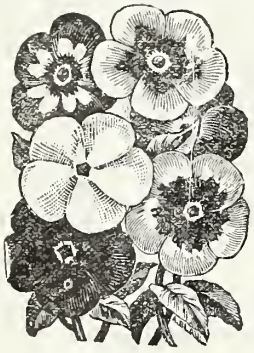
The annual Phlox, called "Texan Pride," is a native of Texas. It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and one of the easiest and most

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS — Continued.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Continued.

satisfactory plants which can readily be grown from seeds. It will thrive in any soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Sow seed early in spring and in a few weeks beautiful sheets of bloom are produced suitable as a carpet to beds of roses, in boxes, vases or in solid beds or borders. A hardy annual, growing 6 inches to one foot high, and bearing beautiful, soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer.

Petunia.



Phlox

Brilliant Scarlet—Oz., 90c; pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Oz., 90c; pkt., 10c.

Violet—With large, white eye. Pkt., 10c.

Splendens—Bright red with white eye. Oz., 90c; pkt., 10c.

Brilliant Deep Rose—Pkt., 10c.

Yellow (Isabellina)—Soft Primrose. Oz., 90c; pkt., 10c.

Black Warrior—Of a rich dark purple. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixture—Of all colors of the larger types. Oz., 75c; pkt., 5c.

Extra Large Flowered, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Starred and Fringed, Mixed—A mixture of star-shaped and pointed blossoms. Oz., 90c; pkt., 10c.

Hardy Perennial Phlox—Pkt., 10c.

POPPY

(Papaver)

A hardy annual, 3 to 5 feet high, bearing single and large double blossoms in bright colors. Sow seed in open ground where the plants are to remain, and thin to 6 to 12 inches. If left thick, the plants will be weak and spindling and the blossoms inferior. To avoid getting the seed too thick it can be mixed with dry sand before sowing.

Single Annual Poppies

Shirley—The most beautiful type of Poppies, having soft, hairy foliage and an immense variety of single blossoms in white, pink, lavender, purple shades of red and scarlet. The petals are very dainty and look as if made of crepe paper. Free blooming and fine for bedding or tall border. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz.. 50c.

Tulip Flowered—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant about 2½ to 3 feet high. The brightest colored of all Poppies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Admiral—A single Peony-flowered variety of surpassing beauty, having large, smooth edged flowers of glistening white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. These two colors form a very striking contrast, and when planted in groups produce a magnificent effect. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

The Bride—A beautiful variety, with very large, single, pure white, perfectly formed flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Splendens—Brilliant rose, striped with white. Pkt., 5c.

Danebrog, or Danish Cross—Very showy variety, producing large flowers of brilliant scarlet, with a silvery-white spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Umbrosum—Richest vermilion, with a deep, shining black spot at the base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Double Annual Poppies

Mikado (The Striped Japanese Poppy)—This beautiful Poppy is very distinct in character and color. The flowers are brilliant scarlet and white, with elegantly curved petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Carnation Double White—Pure white double showy flowers, beautifully fringed. Oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Carnation Flowered—Splendid double fringed flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

White Swan—Immense double flowers, beautifully fringed and of purest white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Hardy Perennial Poppies.

Orientale (The large Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer flowering, hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large deep crimson flowers having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

Iceland Poppies—These hardy perennials will flower the first year from seed almost as early as the annual sorts. They are graceful, with light green fern-like foliage, formed in tufts. Brilliant flowers in endless profusion are produced on stalks about 12 inches high. They remain evergreen during winter, coming into bloom early the following spring. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant)

Low growing or creeping tender annuals, 6 to 8 inches high, and bearing glossy cup-shaped blossoms in brilliant and gorgeous colors. The foliage and stems are thick. The seed germinate slowly and should be started in boxes. They love the sunshine and do best on rather dry ground; excellent for embankments.

Single—Large flowering, mixed. Oz., 35c; pkt., 5c.

Double—Large flowering, mixed. Oz., $2.75; pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM

Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture and becoming more popular as they become better known.

Poppies

P. Aureum is the well known Golden Feather so much used for edging, carpet bedding, etc., while the others are most attractive hardy plants.

Aureum (Golden Feather)—Yellow foliage. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 20c.

RICINUS OR CASTOR OIL BEAN

A half-hardy annual, growing from 6 to 15 feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. These stately growing plants are of tropical appearance; their luxuriant foliage renders them exceeding ornamental. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit.

Zanzibariensis—A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known; 10 to 15 feet high. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS — Continued.

SALPIGLOSSIS

The Salpiglossis is one of the greatest favorites among annuals, but principally for its beautiful, orchid-like flowers, which are produced from spring to fall. Seeds should be sown early in spring. Large flowering, finest mixed. Half-hardy annual; about 2 feet high. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

(Scarlet Sage)

One of our most handsome summer and autumn flowering plants, growing into compact bushes about 2 to 3 feet high, and literally ablaze with brilliant flowers; very effective for massing on the lawn and for garden decoration. A tender perennial blooming the first season. The blossoms are borne on long stems in racemes or spikes.

Splendens—Bright scarlet flowers. Oz., $2.00; pkt., 10c.

Compacta—Dwarf, compact, scarlet, pretty. Oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

White Horminum—Beautiful white racemes. Pkt., 5c.

Patens—Magnificent spikes of the richest blue; plants grow 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 15c.

Farinacea—Rich, bright foliage with long spikes of beautiful violet blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SNAP DRAGON

See Antirrhinum.

STOCKS

(Ten Weeks Stocks, or Gilliflowers)

Hardy annuals, two feet high, with spikes densely covered with beautiful double flowerets.

White Perpetual (Princess Alice, or Cut-and-Come-Again) Pure white sort, producing an endless number of double flower clusters. Oz., $2.75; pkt., 10c.

Early Large-Flowered Ten Weeks—Plants of robust growth, 2 to 2½ feet high, free flowering. Flowers large, double and fragrant; valuable for florists' work. Finest mixed. Oz., $2.00; pkt., 10c.

Dwarf German Ten Weeks—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

Cultivation: For best results, they should be sown in November or December. Dig a trench 4 inches deep in rich mellow soil, plant the seed and cover them 2 inches. When plants are about 2 inches high, cultivate and as they grow gradually fill up the trench. Water applied thoroughly once a week is advisable. The flowers should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering. Apply stable manure and bone meal when four to six inches high.

Eckfordt's Superb Mixed—This mixture met last season with the unstinted praise of our numerous customers. We have again carefully selected the varieties and added many new ones to it.

Prices, postpaid: Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

America—Bright red and white striped.

Blanche Ferry—Carmine rose wings, pink.

Countess of Radnor—Lavender.

Duke of Westminster—Purple.

Emily Henderson—White.

King Edward VII—Bright red.

Lovely—Deep pink shaded to light pink.

Mrs. Collier—Primrose.

Navy Blue—Indigo blue and violet.

Prima Donna—Pink.

Prince of Wales—Rose crimson.

Shasta—Pure white.

Postpaid prices on the above: Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 50c; lb., $1.50.

Spencer's Select Mixed—The character of these flowers is of healthy and vigorous growth and quite distinct from the standard sorts. This comparatively new class of Sweet Peas is of such remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form, measuring about 2 to 2½ inches across, with large frilled and wavy standards. Three and four of these beautiful flowers are borne on one long good stem, making them unsurpassed for vases and other decorative flower work. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 50c, postpaid.

Everlasting (Lathyrus Latifolius)—Mixed, white, rose and purple. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Cupid, Dwarf or Bedding Mixed—Sown as a border these form a line of emerald green foliage about a foot wide and from 5 to 6 inches high and are literally covered with flowers; excellent for pot culture, the mixture contains all colors; sweet scented. Oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Christmas Flowering Varieties—The extreme early flowering varieties will produce Sweet Peas in profusion even in the open ground fully three weeks ahead of the Spencer and Eckfordt types. They never attain a height of more than 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼-lb., 60c, postpaid.

SWEET SULTAN

(Centaurea Odorata)

An old-fashioned hardy annual, about 18 inches high, with long stemmed, sweet scented, light blue or purple flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus)

Grows one to two feet high and bears its flowers in clusters at the end of a stiff stem. The individual flowerets are handsomely colored and marked. It makes a beautiful bedding plant. Seed should be sown in the fall and transplanted in early spring. Will also bloom first year if sown early in spring.

Fine Single Mixed—Beautifully shaded and marked. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Fine Double Mixed—Splendid strains. All colors. Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

TORENIA

A hardy annual, with trumpet-shaped flowers and growing 4 to 6 inches high, in bloom all summer. Good for hanging baskets or borders or for bedding.

Fournieri—Velvety blue, with three dark spots of indigo and a bright yellow throat. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA

(Black-Eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging baskets, vases, low fences, etc.; very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors. Four feet. Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 25c.

VIOLA

(Tufted Pansies)

While the flowers of Tufted Pansies are not so large as the regular type, these dainty violet-like flowers make one of the finest bedding plants; their colors are so clear and they bloom for such a long time during the whole summer; 6-inch perennial, blooming quickly from seed; excellent bedding effect.

Cornuta—Finest mixed; all varieties. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLET, OR VIOLA ODORATA

Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. We offer the large flowering favorite blue variety. Single, sweet scented. Pkt., 10c.

LIST OF CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS — Continued.

Vinca

VERBENAS

We take special pains with our strain of Mammoth Verbenas, continually selecting and keeping it to the highest point for size of flowers, purity and color. A half-hardy trailing perennial of easy culture. While it grows readily from division of the root or cuttings, it does best from seed. Well known as a bedding or border plant and the improved large flowered and fragrant strains make it a handsome cut flower for low vases.

Mammoth Mixed—A strain of large flowering Verbenas unrivaled in size and its great variety of beautiful colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth White—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Mammoth Striped—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Mammoth Purple—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Mammoth Scarlet—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Mammoth Blue—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Mammoth Yellow—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Mammoth Rose—Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Defiance—Beautiful fiery red. Oz., $1.25; pkt., 10c.
Hybrida—Extra fine mixed. ⅛-oz., 15c; pkt., 5c.

Verbena

VINCA

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers; one and one-half feet high.

Pure White—Beautiful pure white. Oz., 75c; pkt., 5c.

Rosea Alba—White with crimson eye. Oz., 75c; pkt., 5c.

Rosea—Rose with crimson eye. Flowers are often two inches in diameter. A very desirable window plant. Oz., 75c; pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER

A plant much esteemed for its rich, fragrant flowers. Tender perennial. One and one-half feet high.

Double—Finest mixture. Oz., $2.50; pkt., 10c.

Single—Mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Goliath—Single, dark brown. Pkt., 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER

(Echinocystis Lobata)

This is a useful climber where a rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. The vine has abundant foliage, is thickly covered with white, fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Usually the plants are produced from year to year by self-sown seed. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

WISTARIA

Sinensis—Tall blue; one of our most popular hardy climbers, growing to a height of 50 feet. The flowers are abundantly borne in spring on long drooping racemes of light blue before the leaves appear. Pkt., 15c.

Sinensis Alba—Bears long racemes of pure white flowers. Pkt., 15c.

XERANTHEMUM

(Everlasting Flower)

A hardy annual about two feet high, and bearing white, purple and yellow blossoms. Leaves are covered with a silvery down. Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

ZEA

Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize)—Variegated-leaved; splendid for decorative purposes. Pkt., 10c.

Gigantea Quadricolor—Leaves variegated, yellow, white, green, rose; splendid for covering fences and for backgrounds. Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA

A half-hardy annual, growing from 1 to 2 feet high. Blossoms are very double, and while the stems are stiff, they make an excellent bouquet. Probably no flower has such an assortment of bright shades, tints and colors; no bedding plant is more effective for a brilliant show. Sow in boxes early and transplant, or outdoors early in spring.

Like Balsams or Petunias, these can be raised to flower by August, if sown in the open ground.

Double Dwarf Mixed—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Tall Mixed—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Crested and Curled Mixed—Oz., 75c; pkt., 10c.
Double Carmine—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Golden Yellow—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Rose—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Violet—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Dark Purple Crimson—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double White—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Red—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Lilac—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.
Double Striped—Oz., 50c; pkt., 5c.

Reichardt & Schulte Co.'s Reliable Bulbs

A FEW CULTURAL HINTS

OUTDOOR CULTURE: As a general rule, bulbs should be planted in October and November, so that the roots may have a chance to make a good growth. They require a fairly rich soil that has been well matured for previous crops, or else apply well-rotted manure or bone meal; green manure is of injurious effect to bulbs. The soil must be well drained, as no good results can be obtained without drainage. In planting the bulbs should be placed from one to three inches below the surface, according to the size of the bulb. A good rule to go by is to cover the bulbs with soil one and a half times their own depth. In case of frost the bulbs should be protected by means of covering with leaves or litter, which should be removed in early spring. After flowering, take up the bulbs, tops and roots, and "heel in" in some corner of the garden until the bulbs mature, after which they should be spread out in an airy room to dry, and kept in a cool, dark place until time for replanting the following fall.

INDOOR CULTURE: Bulbs intended for blooming during the winter can be planted from September until November—the earlier the better—in pans, pots or boxes.

POT CULTURE: It is important in the pot culture of Hyacinths to have rich, light soil. If the bulbs are to be

A FEW CULTURAL HINTS—Continued.

planted singly, 5-inch pots are the proper size. Cover the hole in the pot with a piece of broken pot, and over this place a layer of moss, which will keep the soil from clogging the drainage thus provided. Place the bulb in the pot so as to be about half an inch below the surface of the soil. Remove all the offsets from the bulb before potting. Water thoroughly and set the pot or boxes away in a cool, dark place, covering them with about 3 to 5 inches of ashes or sand. Let them remain here for eight or ten week to produce fibrous roots, which are essential to the proper development of large spikes of bloom. After lifting the pot, see that the temperature for the first two weeks is quite low until the top growth has nicely developed, when they may be forced according to one's needs. Frequent mistakes are made in bringing the bulbs into light too soon, resulting in a failure to bloom.

GLASS CULTURE: The single Hyacinths are best adapted to this mode of culture. They produce finer flower spikes than the double. Select dark colored glasses, fill same with clear, soft water, so as nearly to touch the base of the bulb, putting a small piece of charcoal in each glass to keep the water pure and afford some nourishment. If the water becomes impure it should be changed and the roots well cleaned before putting in again. The filled glasses should be placed in a dry, cool, dark place, and kept there until the roots almost touch the bottom of the glass, when they may be brought into the light and placed in a cool room near a window. Give plenty of light and fresh air. If removed out of the direct rays of the sun when in bloom the flowers will last longer.

HYACINTHS

Single Dutch Hyacinths—We consider the Single Hyacinth more useful and valuable than the double varieties. They are better for forcing, more vigorous in growth and

Single Dutch Hyacinth

produce stronger spikes of bloom, which are generally of better substance, and are at least as beautiful as those of the double sorts.

Choice varieties in separate colors:
Single Pure White.
Single Rose and Pink.
Single Red.
Single Light Blue.
Single Dark Blue.
Single Yellow.
Single Blush White.

By express, each, 5c; 60c per dozen. If wanted by mail add 10c per dozen.

Double Dutch Hyacinths—Our Double Hyacinths are of a high grade, and can be depended upon to produce double flowers in a proportion unequaled by inferior grades; however, it is well known that there is always in the double varieties a tendency to produce single flowers.

Choice varieties in separate colors:
Double Pure White.
Double Rose and Pink.
Double Red.
Double Light Blue.
Double Dark Blue.
Double Yellow.
Double Blush White.

By express, 3 for 25c; dozen, 75c; if wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen.

Early French Roman Hyacinths—The flowers, while smaller than those of Dutch Hyacinths, yet are produced in much greater abundance—each bulb bearing several very graceful flower spikes. The delicious perfume, earliness and profusion of bloom have made them very popular. The best effect is produced by planting four to five bulbs in one medium-sized pot. They force readily in the house. Treat them like other Hyacinths; they are not hardy, and will not stand outdoor planting.

Early White Roman—5c each; 60c dozen. If wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen.

TULIPS

Early Flowering Varieties.

Single White—25c per dozen.

Single Red—25c per dozen.

Single Pink—25c per dozen.

Single Red and Yellow—25c per dozen.

Single Yellow—25c per dozen.

Single Splendid Mixture—25c per dozen; $1.50 per 100, by express.

Double White—25c per dozen.

Double Red—25c per dozen.

Double Pink—25c per dozen.

Double Red and Yellow—25c per dozen.

Double Yellow—25c per dozen.

Double Splendid Mixture—25c per dozen; $1.50 per 100. by express.

New Giant Darwin Tulips—These gorgeous new late-flowering Tulips are very stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall, sturdy stems of from 2 to 3 feet. The rich bright colors of the blooms are models of perfection, ranging from blush through pink, rose, red, violet, lavender, purple, blue and black. The flowers are brilliant, globular or cup-shaped, of large size; fine for bedding and unsurpassed for cut flowers.

White—Shaded lavender rose. 40c per dozen.

Deep Purple—40c per dozen.

Dark Maroon—40c per dozen.

Crimson Carmine—40c per dozen.

Carmine Rose—40c per dozen.

Finest Mixed—40c per dozen, $3.00 per 100.

We are sold out on Darwin Tulips this season, but will have above assortments in splendid bulbs September, 1915.

If wanted by mail, add 5c per dozen and 35c per 100 for postage.

NARCISSUS, OR DAFFODILS

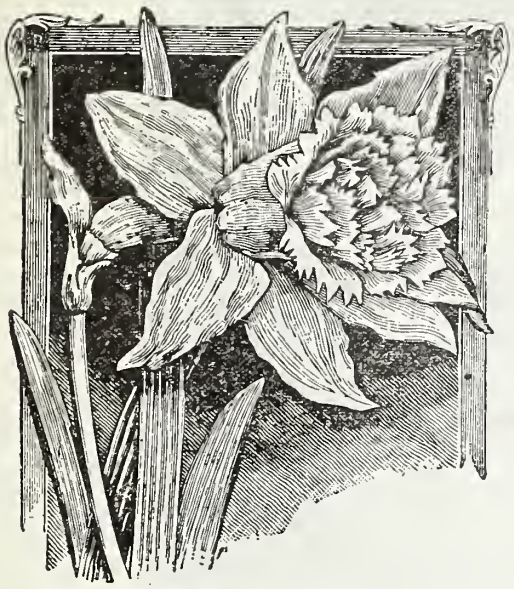
Among spring flowered bulbous plants the Narcissus family is one of the most important. Nothing can excel the beauty and chastity of their blooms, and they have

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

BULBS—Continued.

NARCISSUS—Continued.

the advantage of being good for an unlimited number of seasons. They are perfectly hardy, and should be given the same treatment as recommended for Hyacinths, either for indoor or outdoor cultivation.



Double Van Sion

Emperor—One of the largest and finest Daffodils in cultivation, pure yellow trumpet of immense size and wide, overlapping, rich primrose perianth. For bedding and growing in pot in the house it is unequaled. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Empress—Of strong, robust growth, with fine, large flowers; the perianth snow white, trumpet rich yellow; serrated and flanged at the edges. One of the best bi-colors. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Victoria—A new variety; perianth creamy white, trumpet rich yellow, delicately perfumed. Unsurpassed for pot culture and always satisfactory for out of doors. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Golden Spur—An extra large, bold, richly perfumed flower of robust habit, and unsurpassed for pot or garden culture. One of the grandest very early and free-flowering Narcissus; distinguished by its large, spreading, deep yellow perianth and wide trumpet of golden yellow; foliage very broad. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Sold out on Golden Spur until new crop, September, 1915.

Trumpet Major—A large and shapely flower of rich yellow color throughout. Comes into bloom early and is excellent for forcing and bedding. 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Van Sion—The old well known Double Yellow Daffodil. Large double golden yellow. Extra fine for forcing and outdoor culture. This is the true double trumpet shaped variety so largely used for cut flowers. 5c each; 50c doz.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

Paper White Grandiflora—Produces large trusses of bloom of the purest snow white, largely used for cut flowers. One of the best known of the bunch-flowered Narcissus or Polyanthus. Like the Chinese Sacred Lily it may be grown in water in a bowl with a few pebbles to keep the bulbs in place. 30c per doz.; $2.00 per 100.

Poeticus Ornatus—The early flowering Poeticus so popular for forcing as well as for gardens and naturalizing. Splendid large white flowers, with saffron cups margined scarlet; showy and sweetly perfumed. 25c per dozen.

Grand Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, reddish orange cup; excellent for bedding. 5c each; 40c per dozen.

Sold out on the latter two until new crop, September, 1915.

NOTE: If Narcissi are wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen for postage.

JONQUILS

A species of Narcissus with fragrant flowers, which are produced in great abundance; suitable for house and garden culture; requires the same treatment as Narcissus. They are perfectly hardy and can be grown in water like Chinese Sacred Lilies.

Single Sweet-Scented—Rich, buttery yellow; not as large a flower as the others, but most fragrant and very free flowering. 25c per dozen; $1.25 per 100.

Double Sweet-Scented—Full double, golden yellow; highly fragrant. 40c per dozen; $2.75 per 100.

CROCUS

The Crocus is one of the earliest flowers of spring and occupies a prominent place in every garden. To bring them to highest perfection they should be grown in an open bed or border, on deep, rich sandy loam. The Crocus is invaluable for pot culture and can also be grown in water in bowls like Chinese Sacred Lilies.

We offer the following colors of extra selected bulbs:

Golden Yellow—15c per dozen; 75c per 100.
Blue and Purple Shades.
Striped and Variegated Sorts.
White Sorts.
All colors mixed.

Price of any of the above, except yellow, 10c per dozen; 60c per 100.

If wanted by mail, add 10c per 100 for postage.

CHINESE SACRED LILY

(Joss Flower, or Flower of the Gods)

The flowers of this variety of Polyanthus are of a satiny white color, with very fragrant golden cups. They are of exquisite beauty and entrancing perfume. The bulbs of large size and great vitality, are of luxuriant growth, producing several spikes of flowers. Only a short time is required to bring bulbs into bloom (four to six weeks), succeeding almost everywhere. Being partially aquatic, this plant must have plenty of water, and should be grown in bowls or dishes of water. Put an inch or two of sand and gravel in the dish in which they are to be grown, set the bulbs on this and put enough gravel or shell around them to keep them from falling over; fill the dish with water and put in a dark place for a few days until the roots start freely; then bring them to the light.

Price, 10c each; $1.00 per dozen. If wanted by mail, add 20c per dozen for postage.

FREESIAS

Freesias are most popular and charming bulbs for pot culture; 6 to 8 bulbs should be planted in a 5-inch pot. The flowers are white, borne in graceful clusters, last a long time and have a delightful fragrance; when potted they should not be put in a dark place, but should be put to the light, and require a rather cool position.

Refracta Alba—Pure white, delightfully fragrant. 30c per dozen, postpaid.

OXALIS

A very pretty and desirable bulbous plant for pot culture or hanging baskets. The graceful flowers are produced abundantly, although the bulbs are quite small. They should not be planted singly, but a number in each pot.

Buttercup—This is one of the finest plants for pot culture; luxuriant grower and the great profusion of flowers produced in abundance for weeks is astonishing. Flowers are of pure buttercup yellow. Price, 3 for 10c; dozen, 25c, postpaid.

BULBS—Continued.

OXALIS—Continued.

Pink—Very pretty. 3 for 10c; 25c per dozen, postpaid.
Deep Rose—Large flower. 3 for 10c; 25c per dozen, postpaid.
White—3 for 10c; 25c per dozen, postpaid.
postpaid.

RANUNCULUS

A garden or greenhouse plant; also suitable for house culture. The beautiful dwarf-flowering bulbs delight in a cool, moist atmosphere. A rather shady place is preferred.

French Mixed—Rare double flowers of gorgeous colors. Price per dozen, 20c; $1.25 per 100. If sent by mail, add 10c per 100 for postage.

HARDY GARDEN LILIES

No flower is more expressive of the idea of beauty and purity than the Lily. It is the favorite of everyone; they can be successfully planted amongst shrubbery, where they take up little or no room; are amongst the most hardy of our garden flowers and, lasting a long time after cutting, are admirably suitable for decorative purposes.

LILIUM CANDIDUM

Ready in September.

The peerless white Lily, queen of the garden; also called Annunciation, or Madonna Lily. The flowers are pure snow white and very fragrant, borne on long stems. It grows 3 to 4 feet high; very hardy and thrives best if it can remain undisturbed for years in good garden soil. Flowers in May.

Selected Mammoth Bulbs, 20c each; $2.00 per dozen. If ordered by mail, add 25c per dozen for postage.

LILIUM AURATUM

(Gold Banded Lily of Japan)
Ready to ship in November.

The most beautiful and popular variety of all the lily family; should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal; very fragrant. Choice bulbs well cared for will give from five to ten magnificent flowers the first year and after well established many more. Height outdoors usually 3 to 5 feet.

Large bulbs, 20c each; by mail, 25c.

LILIUM TIGRINUM

(Double Tiger Lily)
Ready in November.

This magnificent Lily is of stately habit, bearing immense clusters of very large double flowers, nodding on tall, strong stems; color bright orange-red spotted with black, Height from 3 to 5 feet.

Large bulbs, 20c each; by mail, 25c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY PIPS

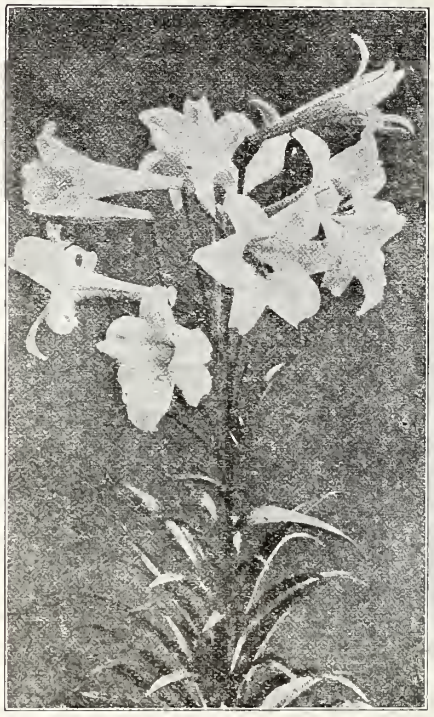
Ready for delivery in November.

The Lily of the Valley is one of the most admired and useful plants grown; the modest bell-shaped flowers of purest white on long stems are highly prized. For flowering in pots in the winter they are exceedingly well adapted, and will last several weeks in beauty. Our Giant German Valley Pips produce strong spikes of flowers about 15 inches in height, bearing from 12 to 20 extra large pure white bells, which are delightfully fragrant. The pips average large, plump and regular, with extra long roots.

25 pips, delivered, 75c; 100 pips, delivered, $2.75.

BERMUDA EASTER LILY

(Lilium Longiflorum Harrisii)



Ready in August.

The flowers of this Lily are delightfully fragrant, pure waxy-white, of great substance; long and trumpet-shaped. They are undoubtedly the best for winter forcing, as they come quickly into bloom.

Large bulbs measuring 7 to 9 inches in circumference and producing 5 to 10 flowers, 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

If ordered to be sent by mail, add 25 cents per dozen for postage.

SNOWDROPS

These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their snowy white, delicate flowers. Used for edging. Easily flowered in pots during the winter.

Single—20c per dozen, postpaid.
Double—30c per dozen, postpaid.

ANEMONES

One of the most beautiful and showy flowers, exceedingly brilliant in colors. They are very suitable for pot and border culture. and succeed best in a light, rich, well-drained loam. Flowers are single and double.

Mixed—A great variety of colors. 25c per dozen, $1.50 per 100, postpaid.

IRIS, OR FLEUR-DE-LIS

This class of stately flowering bulbs is rapidly growing in popularity. The blossoms are of rich and varied colors, quaint forms and delicate fragrance. They require a rich, moist soil.

Spanish Iris—Dwarf and well adapted for pot culture. The flowers are of various shades of colors.

Light blue, dark blue, yellow and white. Price 25c per dozen; $1.75 per 100, postpaid. By express, DEDUCT 25c per 100.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

AMARYLLIS

For the open border this genus furnishes some of the most useful bulbs. There are a great many species, all producing lily-like flowers, but varying in color—crimson, scarlet and white—blossoms from scarcely one inch in diameter to those six to nine inches across.

Scarlet—15c each; $1.50 per dozen.

White—15c each; $1.50 per dozen.

BEGONIA (Tuberous-Rooted)

We handle the very finest strain that money can buy, which, with proper care, will give a beautiful display in early summer. For growing in pots in the house select a rich, sandy soil and water freely after the leaves start. If grown outdoors, select a shady, moist situation, making the bed rich with rotted manure and leaf mold.

Single Mixed—Each, 10c.
Double Mixed—Each, 10c.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING—Continued.

CALADIUM (Esculentum)

(Elephant's Ears)

Ready in January.

One of the finest tropical plants known. It will produce three to ten leaves 3 to 4 feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks 4 to 6 feet high. A loose, sandy loam, mixed with well rotted manure, is best adapted for them. But little water must be given roots till active growth commences, when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance.

Good sized bulbs, 25c each.

Fancy-Leaved Caladiums—Choice mixed. Each 25c.

CALLA LILIES

The varieties offered below succeed best when treated like Gladiolus or Tuberoses. They should be planted in the open in dormant condition in the spring and will then flower during summer. When the tops are dried down dig and store through the winter.

Golden Yellow (Richardia Elliottiana)—This is the best of yellow Callas, flowers being as large as the white, but of a rich, lustrous golden yellow of velvety texture. The foliage is dark green with creamy white spots. Strong bulbs, 25c each.

Spotted Leaf (Richardia Alba Maculata)—Leaves deep green with numerous white spots which give the plant a very ornamental appearance. The flowers are white, with a black center. 15c each.

CANNAS

Ready in January.

Our Cannas are especially grown for us by Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy at Donna, Texas.

No other bedding plant will give the same uniform results in our climate, succeeding well in any sunny position and in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. Few people realize the late development of Cannas from a striking foliage plant to one whose flowers are among the most gorgeous and exquisite grown. The plant is easily started and grows readily. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants two feet apart. Beds should be spaded deep and well-decayed manure thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely.

Louisiana—Height 5 to 6 feet; green foliage, orchid flowered, a deep vivid crimson, often with a crinkly edge and always with a silky sheen. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; a strong grower and prolific bloomer. 10c each; $1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mrs. Kate Gray—Height 5 to 6 feet; green foliage, orchid flowered, more of a scarlet red, occasionally with orange streaks; very rich and striking and large in size. 10c each; $1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mephisto—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; truss flowered; the darkest red of all Cannas; velvety, rich, wonderfully satisfying; while very deep, it is still vivid and brilliant. 20c each; $2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

J. D. Eisele—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; truss flowered. A lighter shade of orange scarlet and rather smaller flowers than previous varieties. 10c each; $1.00 dozen, postpaid.

King Humbert—Height 3 to 5 feet; bronze foliage; truss flowered. Color a glowing scarlet or orange red, often streaked with gold. One of the finest bronze leaf varieties. 20c each; $2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Indiana—Height 4 to 6 feet; green foliage; orchid flowered. The rich, velvety, fiery orange flowers borne high above foliage. 10c each; $1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Burbank—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; orchid flowered. The color is a pure canary yellow with some red spots in throat. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across. 10c each; $1.00 dozen, postpaid.

Rosea Gigantea—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage; truss flowered, of a rich carmine pink, very soft and lovely. 25c each; $2.50 dozen, postpaid.

Moonlight—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage, truss flowered, a creamy white; strong grower. 20c each; $2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Marvel—Height 3 to 4 feet; green foliage, truss flowered, of a bright scarlet red, edged with gold on inside of petal and yellow streaked with scarlet on outside. One of the finest Cannas for a striking effect. 25c each; $2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Venus—Height 3 to 5 feet; green foliage, truss flowered, of a gay, rosy pink, with border and markings of cream and yellow; profuse bloomer. 20c each; $2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Mixed Varieties—Comprising of the above and many other leading varieties. 15c each; $1.50 dozen, postpaid.

GLADIOLUS

The most attractive of all summer-flowering bulbs are the Gladioli. Our list comprises only the best, both solid shades and mixtures. Their cultivation is very simple, and for best results they should have a sunny position; a good sandy loam suits them best, but do equally as good on heavy soil, provided there is perfect drainage.

Scarlet and Crimson Shades, Mixed—25c per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

White and Light Shades, Mixed—25c per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Pink and Rose Shades, Mixed—25c per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Brenchlyensis—Vermilion scarlet. 25c per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

American Hybrids—Splendid mixture. 25c per doz.; $2.00 per 100.

If Gladioli are wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen for postage.

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful and popular vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy, heart-shaped leaves of a light green color and numerous racemes of feathery flowers of delicious fragrance. Strong tubers, 5c each; 50c doz., postpaid.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING—Continued.

TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful summer-flowering bulbs. By skillful management a succession of flowers can be obtained all the year round.

Excelsior Double Pearl—Extra large bulbs. Price, 3 for 10c; doz., 25c; $1.75 per 100. By mail, 3 for 15c; per dozen, 35c.

Mexican Ever-Blooming—The most beautiful single Tuberose ever put on the market. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen; by mail, 2 for 15c; dozen, 60c.

MUSA OR BANANA

The plants grow luxuriantly from 8 to 12 feet high, producing magnificent long, broad and massive leaves of beautiful green. Good plants, 25c to 50c each. By express only.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS

The choice Double Show Dahlias we are offering are especially grown for our trade by the most skillful specialist in the United States, and consist of choicest field-grown roots only.

Double Yellow.
Double White.
Double Red.
Double Pink.
Double Maroon.

By express, 15c each; $1.50 per dozen. By mail, add 5c per root for postage.

CINNAMON VINE

The Cinnamon Vine is one of the most beautiful climbers and easy to grow. One sort will make a vine which will grow for several years, and can be easily trained over and about a window. The vine produces clusters of dainty white flowers, which exude the most delicate fragrance. Perfectly hardy, thriving anywhere in the sun or shade. Height 25 to 40 feet. Good roots, 5c each; 50c per dozen, postpaid.

In making up your order for Bulbs and Roots please study our catalogue thoroughly, it will convince you that we handle a very complete line of same and everything will be found as represented. Our improved method of packing insures safe arrival in first-class condition. Reichardt & Schulte Co.'s Bulbs are reliable and consist of the best Dutch, French, Chinese and Japanese stocks obtainable.

SPRAYING FORMULAS

PARIS GREEN (Arsenites)

Paris Green ..... 1 pound
Water ..... 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic, it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux Mixture. Do not use on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION

Copper Sulphate ..... 1 pound
Water ..... 15 gallons

Dissolve the Copper Sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard Soap ..... ½ pound
Boiling Water ..... 1 gallon
Kerosene ..... 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in water, add the kerosene and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute ten times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms and all insects which have soft bodies.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Copper Sulphate ..... 6 pounds
Quicklime ..... 4 pounds
Water ..... 40 gallons

Dissolve the Copper Sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Arsenate of Soda ..... 4 ounces
Acetate of Lead ..... 11 ounces
Water .....3 to 5 gallons

Dissolve the ingredients separately each in one gallon of warm water. Mix and pour into spray tank containing from 50 to 100 gallons of water. Add the milk of lime from 3 to 5 pounds of freshly slaked lime.

LIME-SULPHUR WASH

To be used when trees are dormant and only before buds open. The best treatment for San Jose scale.

Stone Lime .....15 to 20 pounds
Flowers of Sulphur..... 15 pounds
Water ..... 50 gallons
Can add 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead.

WHITE HELLEBORE

Hellebore may be used for spraying fruit a few days before harvest, when arsenical sprays would be dangerous.

White Hellebore..... 1 ounce
Water ..... 3 gallons

For chewing insects.

TOBACCO WATER

Boil tobacco stems or tobacco dust in one gallon of water for one hour. Strain and add water to make two gallons of spray for each pound of tobacco used. Good for plant lice or soft-bodied insects.

POTASSIUM SULPHIDE SOLUTION

Potassium Sulphide (liver of sulphur)... 1 ounce
Water .....3 to 4 gallons

This preparation loses its strength upon standing, so should be made immediately before using. Particularly valuable for surface mildew.

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS, SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

MEMORANDUM

THIS REMINDS ME—I NEED SOME SEED

Order from REICHARDT & SCHULTE CO., The Texas Seed House
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Keep a Record OF YOUR PURCHASES ON FOLLOWING PAGES *AND WATCH RESULTS*

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

FARMERS GENERAL DIARY AND RECORD

Date Received	Date Sown	Amount Seed Used	No. Acres	NAME OF SEED PLANTED	Bought of

FOR TIME OF PLANTING DIFFERENT SEEDS. SEE PAGES 4 AND 5.

ANNUAL CROP RECORD AND RECAPITULATION

EXPENSES				INCOME			
...of	Cost of Fertilizer	Cost of Cultivating	SOLD TO	Price Received	YIELD	NET PROFIT	REMARKS

FOR QUANTITIES OF SEEDS, ETC., REQUIRED PER ACRE, SEE INSIDE BACK COVER.

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SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre and such other estimates as are given here are approximate only. They may vary in different sections and states, just as the soil and climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbors. The given weights, per bushel, are in general use:

CLOVERS.

	Weight per Bu. Pounds	Quantity to sow to one acre Pounds
Alfalfa or Lucerne....	60	15 to 25
Alsike or Swedish.....	60	8 to 10
Bokhara	60	8 to 10
Burr, hulled	60	12 to 16
Burr, in the hull.....	15	25 to 30
Crimson or Scarlet....	60	8 to 10
Red	60	6 to 8
White	60	5 to 6
Japan	25	25

MILLETS.

Japan	25	15
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50	8 to 10
German or Golden....	50	40 to 60
Hungarian	48	25 to 35
Hog Millet	50	25 to 35

GRASSES.

Bermuda	40	2 to 3
Bromus Inermis	14	30
English Perennial Rye.	20	30 to 40
English Blue	14	20 to 30
Johnson	25	25 to 30
Kentucky Blue	14	40 to 50
Orchard	14	12 to 15
Red Top—solid seed..	10	6 to 10
Rescue	14	20 to 30
Timothy	45	10 to 12
Teosinte	..	2 to 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Weight per Bu. Pounds.	Quantity to sow to one acre.
Barley	48	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Beans, Navy	60	1 to 1½ bus.
Beans, Soja	60	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed.	48	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52	1 to 1¼ bus.
Cane Seed:		
For Sugar	50	4 to 8 lbs.
For Fodder	50	1 to 1½ bus.
Castor Beans	46	4 to 5 lbs.
Chufas	40	¼ bus.
Corn, Field	56	4 to 5 qts.
Corn, Fodder, drilled	56	1 bu.
Cow Peas	60	1½ bus.
Dhoura	50	
Drilled		¼ bu.
Broadcast		1 bu.
Emmer	40	1½ bus.
Flax	56	1½ bus.
Jerusalem Corn, drilled	50	¼ bu.
Kaffir Corn:		
In drills	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Broadcast	50	½ to 1 bu.
Mllo Maize	50	½ to 1 bu.
Millet	50	1 bu.
Oats	32	1½ to 2 bus.
Peas, Field	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Peanuts	22	2 bus. in pods
Pumpkins, common field ..	30	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56	1 to 1½ bus.
Sunflower	22	2 to 3 lbs.
Wheat, Spring or Winter	60	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Egyptian Wheat .	60	1½ bus.
Vetches, Spring or Winter	60	30 to 40 lbs.
Velvet Beans	60	½ bu.

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS.

Approximate quantity to plant one acre:

Asparagus Roots, or Plants..... 9,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants.....14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants..... 8,000
Cauliflower Plants 8,000
Celery Plants 15,000
Horse Radish Roots.....10,000
Onion Sets (measured).. 6 to 10 bus.
Onion Sets, Tops..... 4 to 6 bus.
Potatoes, Irish .....10 to 12 bus.
Potatoes, Sweet, Plants.....12,000

1915

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